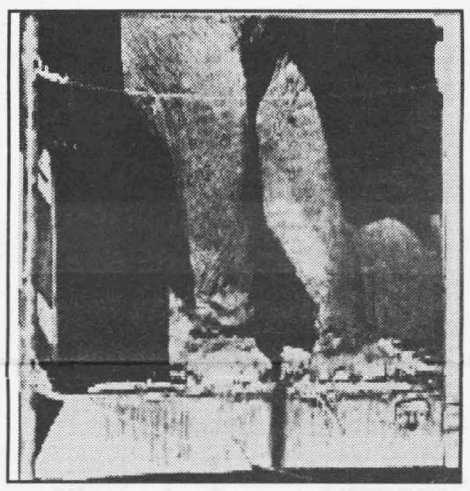
WORKS IN PROGRESS

VOLUME 8, NO. 6 | THURSTON COUNTY RAINBOW COALITION | OCTOBER 1997

"Moving from silence into speech is for the oppressed, the colonized, the exploited, and those who stand and struggle side by side a gesture of defiance that heals, that makes new life and new growth possible." bell hooks

Caged Animals --

That's Entertainment?



Photos and Text by Hali Panneton

Evergreen's recent engagement of the Carson & Barnes Circus had all the frills - 17 elephants, camels, zebras, lions, tigers, a miniature horse, and even, (gasp!) a pygmy hippo, as well as many more garden-variety critters. Of course, there was the usual assortment of clowns and acrobats, but their charm was certainly diminished by the presence of the many oversized, exotic mammals. Quite a formula for fun, eh? Perhaps, but let's examine this travelling circus from the perspective of those who cannot make statements in their own behalf - the animals themselves.

I arrived on the scene at 6:30 a.m., after spending hours at the local Denny's waiting for the sun to come up. None of the trucks arrived until a bit later, so i went to my friends' farm to round up some other interested spectators. When we arrived back at Evergreen, there were already several dozen local folks and their kids watching the proceedings. We were amazed to count 26 animals ranging from a yak to a camel to a pygmy hippo coming down metal ramps out of *one* truck that was only 40 feet long and 12 feet wide. One handler was banging on the metal side of the truck to startle the animals into speedier travel down the steep ramps.

The trucks carrying the elephants were remarkable in that they only seemed to have one small window above the cab for ventilation... When they slid open the side doors, you could see the chains around the elephants' ankles which prevented them from moving around inside the truck

The hippo's arrival on the scene was particularly disturbing, as her eyes had pus draining from them, she had a manure-smeared bottom with straw sticking to her sides (see photo). Her name was Katie and she was only 9 years old; Katie had spent most of her life with the circus. While travelling through California, the Marin County Humane Society specified that, "The pygmy hippo shall be provided with an appropriate aquatic habitat..." to which Carson & Barnes replied, "This animal is a land, not an aquatic animal and the habitat proposed by MCHS is inappropriate.." However, information provided by three zoos directly contradicts the circus i.e., "Watering pools and showering facilities must be provided". "The pygmy hippopotamus is less aquatic than the hippopotamus (but still)...necessitates resort to a very humid or aquatic habitat...both species occupy wallows." On their own placard describing Katie, Carson & Barnes states that her natural habitat is marshland. Unfortunately, Katie is only provided with a water trough for drinking, in which Katie frequently submerges her head in an effort to get wet.

The Asian bison came out of the truck behaving very angrily and irritably, and i suspected that this was why it had a large metal ring in its nose (see photo on page 19). The people who unloaded the animals and set up metal enclosures for them were rather grouchy, as well. No doubt tired of tourists hampering their progress. Many workers spoke only Spanish, and i was told by another employee that they weren't paid much and could only augment their incomes by selling concessions during the performances once they'd been there for a while.

The trucks carrying the elephants were remarkable in that they only seemed to have one small window above the cab for ventilation. In a fax sent to the Redmond Chamber of Commerce by Lisa Wathne of the Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS), a 5-28-97 inspection of Carson & Barnes stated, " Elephant transport vehicles have limited ventilation openings. In several, no cross ventilation is available. Although ventilation is available when doors are open, additional ventilation is needed." While i was there, one of the elephants was sticking its trunk through the slats of that tiny window, but i didn't manage to get a photo. When they slid open the side doors, you could see the chains around the elephants' ankles which prevented them from moving around inside the truck (see photo). I was told that the chains were necessary and that they were loaded closely together to prevent damage. Was that damage to the truck or the elephants, i wondered?

I quickly found out that the elephants do indeed damage themselves and trucks in transport. That very day, a female Indian elephant had banged her head right above her eye on the side of the truck as they travelled down 101 from Port Townsend. She apparently had been rocking back and forth in the truck all the way, and had a 2-3" abrasion on the bone by her temple. I wondered how long the tires last on trucks transporting elephants, especially if they rock them.

After perusing the scene and finding the lions and tigers, (see photo on page 19) i met one of the elephant handlers and asked him a bunch of questions. His name was Ace, a man who had formerly been a carpenter before joining the circus. His job was to care for Minnie, a 48 year old female elephant. I found out they only use females, because males will not submit to the domination required to coerce them into performing, giving rides, and

(Continued on page 19)

1997 Civil Rights and Labor Election Endorsements plus, see candidate interviews inside

		FV	WFSE
Lacey City Council			
Pos. 4		N	
Pos. 5		N	
Pos. 6	Harvey Billmaier	x	
	Virgil S. Clarkson	x	x
Pos. 7		N	
Olympia City Council			
Pos. 4	Stan Biles	x	x
	Fiona Buzzard	x	
Pos. 5	Holly Gadbaw	x	x
Pos. 6	Margaret McPhee	x	x
Pos. 7	Jeanette Hawkins	x	x
Tumwater City Council			
Mayor			
Pos. 4	Bruce Zeller	x	x
Pos. 5			
Pos. 6	Nadine Romero	x	x
Strongly Opposed: Mark Shattuck)		*	

		FV	WFSE
Olympia School Board			
Pos. 3	John McGee	x	x
Pos. 5		N	
N. Thurston School Board			
Pos. 3	Aaron Owada		x
Griffin School Board			
Pos. 2	Doris Faltys-Burr	x	
Pos. 5	Fred Finn	x	
Port Commissioner			
Pos. 3	Jeff Dickinson		x
Thurston County Treasurer			
Robin Hunt		x	x
Fire District #6			
Pos. 2	Mary Kaemfe		x

Vote November 4th, 1997

An "N" means "No Endorsement" and is indicated when no survey was received by our Primary Endorsement deadline or the response(s) received were inadequate to receive a Freedom Vote endorsement.

Freedom Vote is a south puget sound endorsement committee that promotes candidates for public office who are committed to equality in civil rights for gay men, lesbians, bisexuals, and transgender individuals. Contact: PO Box 7703 Olympia, WA 98507 (360) 943-4662.

Washington Federation of State Employees (WFSE) is a member of the American of Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO. Contact Local 443: PO Box 105 Olympia, WA 98507 (360) 943-1624.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Works In Progress is a community newspaper sponsored by the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition. Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the Rainbow Coalition or the Workers In Progress and are solely those of the authors.

Submissions:

Correspondence, articles, art, and photographs are always welcome. Please, when possible, put articles on a 3.5" IBM-compatible disk (text preferred). Artwork and photos should be camera-ready/black & white.

WIP reserves the right to publish in whole or part all submissions. For editing purposes, please enclose your phone number. Copy w/o permission.

If you don't see your issue being covered in Works In Progress, it's because you aren't writing about it! (Or aren't finding someone else to cover it!)

Send submissions to Works In Progress, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507-0295, worksinprogress@juno.com, or come by our office and drop it in the "WIP Box" located at the Liberation Cafe.

Back Issues:

A complete set of back issues is located in the library of Liberation Cafe along with a chrono-index.

WIP is also being archived on microfilm by the UW Library.

WORKERS IN PROGRESS

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Hali Panneton
Tara Perkins
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Dave Zink

Mission Statement:

"Our aim is to confront injustice and encourage a participatory democracy based on economic, social, and environmental justice. Works In Progress is dedicated to providing a voice for those most affected by the exclusionary and unfair practices that seek to silence the oppressed."

Anti-Discrimination Clause:

We will collectively endeavor to be sensitive and respectful to all those oppressed in this society, and their issues. However, if and when we should make a mistake in this regard, we expect to acknowledge it and to express regret for injury or insult given.

Governing Tool:

The following statement will become part of the Editorial Policy and will be the governing tool for the Anti-Discrimination Clause: *WIP will make every effort to work with the contributor of material considered by WIP to be offensive in order to reach a mutually agreed upon resolution, but WIP reserves the right as a last resort to edit or not print submitted material.*

WIP Schedule

Submission Deadline:

Friday, Oct. 24th

6pm at Liberation Cafe

Proofreading Meeting

Tuesday, Oct. 28rd
7 pm at Liberation Cafe

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LETTERS, ETC.

"Vegetarians" Used To Slander

In the August, 1997 issue of *Works in Progress*, the author of the piece "So You Wanna Be an Indian" repeats a fallacious slam against people who believe in the rights of sentient non-humans. (All evidence, by the way, points to plants being NON-sentient, but that's a topic for another day.) This slam, the charge that "Hitler was a devout vegetarian," is fallacious in two ways:

1) Hitler was NOT a vegetarian. Hitler was occasionally put on a vegetarian diet by his doctors, but he frequently cheated and ate sausages (and I'm not talking tofu weenies here!). Goebbles, the minister of propoganda, attempted to spread the myth that Hitler was a vegetarian in order to make him seem "saintly and pure" like vegan contemporary Mohandas Gandhi. Unfortunately, considering how often this charge is repeated, Goebbles succeeded.

2) This charge is always leveled simply to harm believers in the rights of non-humans. It's a logic trap, if you can accuse anyone of doing anything at all like Hitler, it looks like you've won. But...Hitler had a dog. Does this make all dog-owners suspect? Hitler had facial hair. Are beards suspect? The point is, it's a simple arguement of guilt-by-association, usually said by someone who feels put on the defensive.

Like many other non-human rights people (ARs, as we call ourselves) I just want to be able to live my life in peace, without people insinuating that I am illogical, anti-human, or worse. It's darned near impossible, even in Olympia, to get a meal free of all animal products (as a person with fish allergies, I can testify to the presence of fish sauce in some supposedly "vegetarian" local meals). We can't freely state our opinions without someone "just in jest" hanging feet of dead chickens around and trying to gross us out. (Child's rights activists, how would you feel if someone set up a sweatshop on the Evergreen campus, "just in jest"?)

Worst of all is that other activists choose to attack us, to make themselves look or feel better. How sad.

Tucker Estron

Liberation Cafe Needs to be Accessible

To the Editor:

WIP is a member of Liberation Cafe. The Liberation Cafe is its present second story over BullDog News is not accessible. No elevator, no wheelchair lift. No access.

Liberation Cafe and each member group needs to publicly take a stand. Acknowledge that the location is not accessible. Offer a contact phone number where people can call to request alternate locations for meetings, events, etc. Make sure callers are treated respectfully and accommodated fully and promptly. Publish this info in the WIP, on flyers, on answering machines.

I next ask Liberation Cafe workers who are looking for an alternate site to update the community periodically on their progress. Set goals and tell us about them. Perhaps use the WIP to inform us about your efforts.

This is my third attempt to get a letter published by WIP about this issue. I am told that lost letters and miscommunication are the cause. I ask WIP to review their submission policy and process.

Sarah Light

Portland Renters Organize

To the Editor:

Spokespersons for Portland's landlord class like to boast that rents in the city are regulated by the free market. What they in part mean, as the writer Katya Haub discovered while researching the subject—and from whose article in the August Portland Alliance I liberally borrow—is that landlords check around the area to see what others are charging and ask "Can I charge more or less?"

Presently, Portland is experiencing a large influx of new residents. One result of the population increase is a shortage of rental units. Econ 101 teaches that, when demand exceeds supply, prices rise. Portland's rental market is not exempt from the holy maxim, either. In fact, rents have been rising up to three times the rate of inflation. Today, a studio apartment costs, on the average, $447 per month; one bedrooms go for around $535. Furthermore, as informed observers report, high rent increases will probably continue indefinitely.

Unfortunately for the renter class, those in danger of getting priced out of the market will find little relief from the city government. Its hands are tied because, over a decade ago, Oregon's landlords successfully lobbied the state legislature to pass an ordinance which prevents local governments from imposing rental price controls.

On a more positive note, several renters recenly organized the Community Alliance of Tenants (CAT), and set forth to reduce the huge advantage owners have over renters in the market. In September, CAT began pressuring the Portland City Council to adopt four proposals. Briefly, these proposals are: Abolish no-cause evictions (a big problem in Portland); End discrimination

(Continued page 18)

SOUTH SOUND GREEN PAGES

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OCTOBER 1997

Poor People's Movements

In order for poor people's movements to develop:

1. The people need to recognize that the difficulties they experience are unjust "and subject to redress."

2. "Extraordinary disturbances in the larger society are required to transform the poor from apathy to hope."

Direction movements take are determined by:

1. Personal experiences shape grievances, determine "the measures of their demands" and "targets of their anger."

2. Personal settings mold group identities and locations of protests.

3. "The opportunities for defiance are limited to institutions to which people have access and contribute." They cause institutional disruptions by ceasing to conform to "accustomed institutional roles" by withholding their "accustomed cooperation."

Movements are often discredited by denying the constraints which are imposed by the above. "Insurgents are denounced for having ignored the true centers of power by attacking the wrong taget by the wrong means." (i.e., Vietnam War protests by students on college campuses)

Leverage or influence of movements depends on:

1. "Whether the contribution withheld is crucial to others." *If people don't have access nor make contributions, they will have limited political impact.*

2. "Whether those who have been affected by the disruption have resources to be conceded."

3. "Whether the obstructionist group can protect itself from reprisals."

In times of rapid economic and social change:

1. Positions of elected officials become less secure. They become "more sensitive to disturbances" and their connection with the private sector is "temporarily weakened."

2. Political leaders "offer concessions to remedy some of the immediate grievances"

3. Efforts will be made "to channel the energies and angers of the protestors into more legitimate and less disruptive forms of political behavior" often "by offering incentives to movement leaders." (coopting them)

4. "Government will attempt to undermine the sympathy of the wider public" by implementing "new programs that appear to meet the moral demands of the movement without actually yielding much by way of tangible gains."

5. When public sympathy is lost, it becomes safe to "employ repressive measures" against the "leaders and groups who are more disruptive." (i.e., police action, congressional investigations, judiciary system)

6. "These efforts to conciliate and disarm" end the movement by "transforming the movement itself and transforming the sympathetic political climate."

7. Concessions gained may be lost. Reforms that last "turn out to be compatible with the interests of more powerful groups." (i.e., "Major industrialists gradually discovered that labor unions constituted a useful mechanism to regulate the labor force.")

"Protesters win, if they win at all, what historical circumstances had already made ready to be conceded." Those in control propose reforms with which they are familiar, "reforms that are drawn from a repertoire provided by existing traditions." "Collective bargaining was not invented in the 1930s."

The Rules of Protest Leadership

1. Protest movements are "not created by organizers and leaders."

2. "Organizers and leaders who contrive strategies that ignore the social location of the people they seek to mobilize can only fail."

3. The influence of people's movement is from mass "protest and disruptive consequences of protest," not from organization.

4. "Organizers and leaders cannot prevent the ebbing of protest, they can only try to win whatever can be won while it can be won."

5. "Strategies must be pursued that escalate the momentum and impact of disruptive protest at each stage in its emergence and evolution."

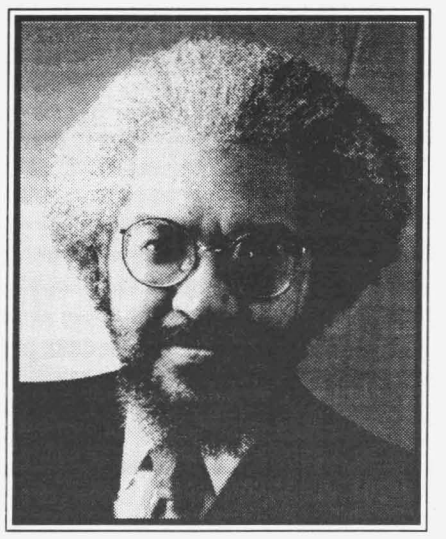
Source: Piven & Cloward, Poor People's Movements

"Ordinarily, when people suffer such hardships, they blame God, or they blame themselves."

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
SEPTEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	NOVEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	**"Protest movements arise when large-scale changes undermine political stability..."**	**1** **1905**- Workmen stone 2,000 Jews **1937**- Pullman Co. formally recognized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters	**2** **Farm Animals'Day** **1995** - O.J. Simpson is acquitted **1905**- Pres. Cleveland states opposition to woman sufferage	**3** **1995** - O.J. Simpson goes home **1962**- The U.S. government closes its ports to all ships carrying cargoes to Cuba	**4** **1995** - Simpson jurors were swayed by Fuhrman's racism, contamination of evidence, an officer's lies, lack of evidence
5 **1995** - Boeing workers go out on strike **1995** - Senior citizens protest St. Peter's proposed cuts in Medicare and Medicaid	**6** **1995** - Gary Bach, 61, who was homeless, was found dead near Salvation Army. Temperatures had dipped to 46½ that night	**7** **1996** - Supreme Court rules schools not liable for sexual harassment under fed. law banning discrimination in education.	**8** **1996** - US warns Iraq it risks more airstrikes if it doesn't stop rebuilding air-defense installations destroyed last week	**9** **1995** - U of W report claims number of child abuse/neglect cases, juvenile arrests and overall economic well-being grew	**10** **1957**- Eisenhower invites minister of Ghana to breakfast who was denied service in Delaware restaurant	**11** **Nat'l Coming Out Day** **1939**- NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund incorporated with Thurgood Marshall as director
12 **1906**- Africa: German troops crush Hottentot uprising **1913**- Russian czar claims Alaska, calls it Nicholas II Land	**13** **1908**- 100,000 storm British Parliament demanding vote for women. Parliament passes order forbidding women access	**14** **Be Bald/Be Free Day** **1964-** MLK,Jr awarded Nobel Peace Prize. He donated $54,000 prize money to civil rights movement	**15** *full moon* ● **1996** - WHO predicts heart disease, depression, car crashes will become world's leading causes of death and disability by 2020	**16** **1995** - Million Man March held in Washington, D.C. **1859**- Chinese Communists begin the "Long March"	**17** **1996** - Eikenberry calls group of GOP women, who announced they support Democrat Locke for governor, "dingbats"	**18** **1995** - Clinton Administration creates new rules of engangement in response to the bloodshed at Ruby Ridge
19 **1960**- US embargoes goods to Cuba except for food, medicine **1964**- Klan members convicted in murders of civil rights workers	**20** **1913**- President Wilson secures release of Emmeline Pankhurst **1973**- President Richard Nixon fires Cox as special prosecutor	**21** **1904**- Panamanians clash with U.S. Marines during brief uprising **1996** - Black bear is spotted in Olympia	**22** **1995** - Chomsky speaks in Olympia's Capitol Theater **1962**- Kennedy orders the "quarantine" of Cuba	**23** **1929**- Over 6 million shares of stock are traded on NY Stock Exchange in "what looks like a permanently high plateau"	**24** **1923**- Twenty-thousand Klansmen gather in Dallas, Texas **1940**- 40-hour work week goes into effect in the United States	**25** **1929**- More heavy selling on Wall Street. Hoover: the "business of the country is on a sound and prosperous basis."
26 *fall back* **1996** - Federal prosecutors cleared Richard Jewell, a security guard, as suspect in the Olympic park bombing last summer	**27** **1958**- SAfrica: Native women demonstrate against identity cards **1967**- Berrigan arrested for splattering blood on "draft" files	**28** **1913**- Berwind, Colorado: troops sent to coal miners strike **1962**- Khrushchev withdraws missiles from Cuba	**29** **1929**- Bottom falls out of the Stock Market **1965**- Alaska: U.S. explodes 80-kiloton H-bomb over Aleutian Islands	**30** **1929** Stock Market continues plunge **1995** - 1/3 of plants/animals on endangered species list are still declining in numbers	**31** **1965**- Ex-Army agent says he bugged Eleanor Roosevelt's hotel room **1967**- Ford recalls all '67 Mustangs	**"...since periods of profound social dislocations are infrequent, so too are opportunities for protest among the lower classes."**

Along the Color Line

A Conversation on Race



Dr. Manning Marable

Two events this summer were symbolic of this country's retreat from civil rights and equality of opportunity. On August 14, the Clinton administration initiated changes in a Small Business Administration program, making it much easier for white-owned companies to obtain government contracts which had previously been set-aside for minorities. Experts predict that thousands of white small businesses will immediately take advantage of the new provisions. This means, in effect, that a smaller share of federal contract dollars will go to blacks and Latinos.

The second event occurred in San Diego, which was of course President Clinton's much-publicized address on the state of race relations in America. Beneath his charming rhetoric of reconciliation and harmony was an unmistakable message: blacks must lower their expectations.

At first, Clinton reaffirmed his support for affirmative action, but quickly added that opponents of the policy were "without any ill motives." The president than challenged his audience to ask, "Can we fulfill the promise of America by embracing all our citizens of all races, not just at university, where people have the benefit of enlightened teachers and the time to think and grow and get to know each other, but in the daily life of every American community?"

But Clinton's next statement made his previous words seem hollow and heartless: "I know and I've said before that money cannot buy this goal. Power cannot compel it. Technology cannot create it. This is something that can only come from the human spirit..." Clinton observed that despite the "evidence of bigotry" which still remains, "minorities have more opportunities than ever today..."

You can have a "conversation" only when both parties respect each other, and see themselves as equals.

In his concluding remarks, Clinton recalled that at the "high tide of the civil rights movement, the Kerner Commission said we were becoming two Americas, one white, one black, separate and unequal." Today's challenges of race and ethnicity were fundamentally different: "Will we become not two, but many Americans, separate, unequal and isolated? Or will we draw strength for all our people and our ancient faith in equality and human dignity, to become the world's first truly multiracial democracy?" The general response from the media was warmly positive, praising Clinton for proposing a year-long conversation about race.

Predictably, the Republican party's first major response to the president's address was critical. Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich declared that there was already too "much talk on this issue" of race, and not enough action. "We must make America a country with equal opportunity for all the special privilege for none by treating all individuals as equals before the law and doing away with quotas, preferences and set-asides in government contract, hiring and university admissions." Gingrich's approach to constructive race relations included policies to push welfare recipients into low-paying jobs, support for minority entrepreneurship, tougher sentences for violent criminals, and the establishment of a "multiracial" category to the census and other government forms as an attempt to phase out "black," "white" and other racial classifications. It was, in short, an abbreviated version of the Republicans' "Contract for America" program, calling for the elimination of key reforms achieved by the Civil Rights Movement during a half century of struggle, filtered through Gingrich's own peculiar notions about blacks.

The confrontative and polemical character of Gingrich's remarks could not entirely obscure the similarities between the two leaders' positions on the issue of race. Beyond the establishment of a blue-ribbon committee to study race relations headed by the historian John Hope Franklin, the president deliberately proposed no new policies to uproot discrimination. Clinton was virtually silent when California's Proposition 209 eliminated that state's affirmative action programs. In 1996 Clinton signed a welfare bill which threatened to push one million children into poverty. His administration did nothing to respond to the Hopwood v. Texas 1996 decision of the US Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, outlawing the use of race as a factor in admissions to universities.

You can have a "conversation" only when both parties respect each other, and see themselves as equals. Gingrich doesn't want a conversation; he wants a "monologue," where blacks will be lectured to. Clinton may personally want to bridge America's great divide, racism. But sadly, many of his policies serve only to push us further apart.

Dr. Manning Marable is Professor of History and the Director of the Institute for Research in African-American Studies, Columbia University, New York City.

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UP FRONT

The Myths of NATO Expansion

Jerome Johnson

The planned expansion of NATO is an Cold War idea, dating back to the mid-1980s. Ronald Reagan was elected as a Cold Warrior who would get tough with the Soviet Union. His foreign policy agenda focused on "fighting communism"--i.e., making life as tough as possible for the Soviet Union around the world, all the time. The old containment strategy would be extended. "I want a rollback," Reagan ordered in a National Security Council meeting early in his administration. No longer would U.S. policy work to limit Soviet expansion through diplomacy (however hardball, on occasion) and nuclear deterrence. The new Rollback Theory evolved into the Reagan Doctrine, and had specific tactics which it mandated:

* A huge, unprecedented military build-up-- the largest peacetime armament program in U.S. history.

* A vast increase in special operations forces growth and use. As demonstrated in Central America, these forces could be used with minimal Congressional oversight or public debate.

* Unilateral development of provocative, unnecessary weapons systems. These included the B-2 stealth bomber, the F117 stealth fighter, the MX and Midgetman missiles, the Seawolf submarine and of course, "Star Wars," the Strategic Defense Initiative.

* International pressure. The methods here varied: increased aid, intelligence cooperation and military activity with allies. For non-aligned counties, diplomatic pressure tied to foreign aid. For countries deemed hostile, there was a range of options, anything from heated rhetoric (North Korea) to sanctions (Cuba) to outright warfare (Libya and Nicaragua).

* The paranoid whipping-up of public opinion. In the U.S., to scare taxpayers into maintaining funding, and abroad to scare people into supporting U.S. policy.

These and other tactics were used in efforts to "roll back" the Soviet Union--enemies of it, or at least eviscerate Soviet influence.The policies of the 1970s--détente, peaceful coexistence--were deemed weak and discarded. Arms control was given token lip service, except when it demanded Soviet disarmament. The worldwide nuclear peace movement of the 1980s was dismissed as childish agitation.

And in this climate, someone on the Reagan National Security Council came up with a brilliant idea. Why not roll the Soviets back from Europe by expanding NATO? It would be a devastating blow to Soviet power and prestige, bring freedom to Europe and seal Reagan's Place in History.

Of course the idea was impossible--at the time. The Berlin Wall fell in 1989 but George Bush didn't get the credit--Reagan did. As a result, Bush needed to seal his Place in History, and he didn't want it to be Iran/Contra. So, he dug up the now-possible NATO expansion theory. Clinton picked it up and ran with it after being elected, because he needed a Place in History even more than his predecessors. Widely viewed as weak in foreign policy and needing a Big Achievement, he latched onto NATO expansion.

The problem is, NATO's expansion is dangerous because it is a direct threat to Russia, and it is counterproductive to the cause of peace because Russia will arm to meet the threat. Already there are rumblings in the Russian body politic, especially because the Russians know that NATO expansion would be just another right-wing fantasy if Russia was still strong. The Russians feel like they're being kicked when they're down (much as the Germans did after World War I) and such resentment bodes ill for long-term peace.

We have an unparalleled chance to start the new millennium as a true world community, working together as nations to beat worldwide problems like poverty, sickness, sexism, AIDS, pollution, hunger. Why not remake a world, instead of refighting a war?

NATO expansion is based on the following myths:

1) *NATO membership will promote democracy in central and Eastern Europe.* The fact is, the peoples of Europe--not NATO--are the ones who brought democracy to their nations. Internal tensions, like the transition to market economies--are more of a threat to stability than Russia. Ethnic differences are also a concern, as we are seeing in Romania, and NATO membership won't be the panacea for these and other long-term issues. Recovery from Soviet domination will take time, and these nations need to get their own houses in order, or they won't be able to take care of themselves--much less help anyone else. Moreover, despite the fragility of democracy in Ukraine and Belarus, which will be left out of an expanded NATO.

2) *NATO will lose credibility unless it expands.* During the Cold War, the West feared that backing down anywhere would engender Soviet advancement worldwide. During the Cold War, NATO was the bulwark of freedom and democracy while the US and allies fought in Korea and Southeast Asia. Bur the Cold War is over, the Warsaw pact dissolved, and Russia isn't a threat. NATO policy needs to be updated to this reality: the adversary it created to defend against doesn't exist anymore. NATO is still relevant and viable absent the Soviet threat, as we have seen in Albania, Yugoslavia and Somalia.

3 *An expanded NATO will promote peace and make Europe safer.* The unfortunate truth is that Russia feels threatened by NATO's eastward expansion. Much of this is rooted in the traditional Russian concerns about encirclement and access to warm water ports. This concern was reinforced as recently as 1919, when the US and Allies briefly invaded the nascent Soviet Union.

Already, even though he can't afford it, Yeltsin is modernizing the Russian military as much as possible. He was to have delayed this until the Russian economy stabilized. But NATO's expansion now, plus constant pressure from Russian nationalists, have compelled Yeltsin to move sooner than planned. He's already taken steps, giving notice that as a result of NATO's expansion the Duma probably won't notify the START II treaty, which would have released nuclear warheads held by both sides to 3,000 each (the US has 8,100 now, Russia, 6,700). Equally important, Yeltsin has rescinded Russia's long-standing "no first use" policy on the use of nuclear weapons, tactical and/or strategic. Of course, NATO has always--since 1947--reserved for itself the first-strike option.

How does this make Europe--let alone the world--safer?

And as NATO expands, the Russians will see Hungary, Poland, and the Czech republic modernizing and training with NATO units. Everyone knows which "enemy" they're practicing battle against--that's why the nations of Central and Eastern Europe want to join NATO (plus the benefit of new bridges and airfields, free of charge). According to the Center for Defense Information, the US is spending $300 million in military aid--half of Russia's *entire* aid package--to help Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic upgrade their arsenals. With an enlarged NATO on their western borders and a restless China to the east, the Russians are understandably concerned.

Moreover, there has been virtually no debate here at home. NATO already costs $50 million a year, and this will increase as the US assumes the brunt of upgrading Polish, Hungarian and Czech facilities. This, in a time when the Administration is cutting off money to needy children and families. SSI and other health benefits are being slashed, and schools everywhere need more money. Funds which could be used for disaster relief and infrastructure are going to Europe-- for *their* infrastructure. As *The Progressive* noted in July, "we don't have our priorities straight here."

That's especially true when we realize that we're giving $700 million in aid to the same "enemy" we're training and expanding against, the newest member of the Group of Eight, our colleagues in space exploration and a "coalition partner" in international affairs.

Veterans tell me that I don't have much room to talk about these things, because I "haven't been there and done that." Maybe they're right. However, I'm also a taxpayer whose money funds the machine, a voter whose politics may influence it, and a citizen whose life depends on it--they might die on the battlefield and I might die of nuclear-biological-chemical attack, but we'll all be just as dead. So I speak my piece.

If peace is the goal, why not embrace--rather than scare--Russia? The Cold War is *over*. We have an unparalleled chance to start the new millennium as a true world community, working together as nations to beat worldwide problems like poverty, sickness, sexism, AIDS, pollution, hunger. Why not remake a world, instead of refighting a war?

In the Middle East, Madeleine Albright underscores the traditional pro-Israel US position, ignoring the desperate Palestinians.

In Morocco, Mobutu Sese Seko is quietly laid to rest.

In Washington D.C.--with virtually no debate--Army Gen. Hugh Shelton receives Senate confirmation and will become the first Green Beret to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

And in Olympia, a community comes together in Sylvester Park to honor and celebrate working people and their families on a balmy late summer day.

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The Attack on Affirmative Action

and what you're gonna do about it: NO!200 Mobilizes to Defend Affirmative Action in Washington State

Wendy Ortiz

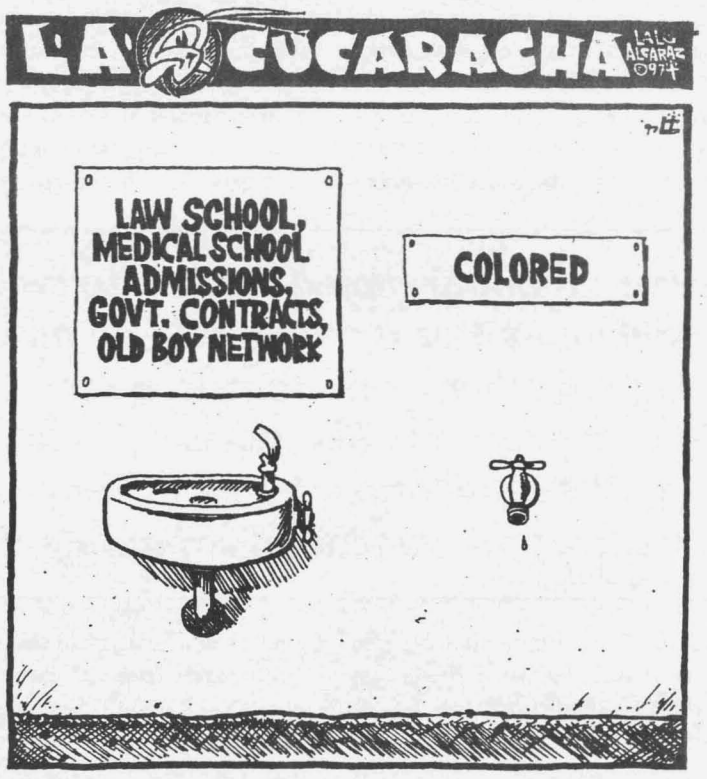
There are those that may argue that discrimination is "not the problem it used to be" and there are those that can discern the everyday discriminations that occur in our schools, workplaces, and even in our relationships. There are people who would counter that legislation like affirmative action has done its job and it is time to end such "handouts," and then there are the rest of us that view affirmative action as more than a tool whose time has ended, but view it rather as a mechanism by which we may ensure our inclusion and participation in the system.

Representative Scott Smith (R.-Graham) is attempting to destroy that mechanism with the proposed Initiative 200. The "Washington Civil Rights Initiative" (sic) would eliminate the employment and educational programs that are currently used to provide equal opportunities to several groups of people. Affirmative action in the state of Washington applies to women, people of color, veterans, people with disabilities as well as people over the age of 40. All of these groups will be affected by the proposed legislation. Largely modeled on California's Proposition 209, I-200 would do much the same harm as is being done in California right now; University of California law schools have already reported 50-80% drops in the number of black and Latino students offered admission. Ward Connerly, UC regent and California millionaire, was the figurehead of 209. Black and rich, he was the perfect spokesperson for a campaign that effectively deceived well-intentioned California voters by using the words "civil rights" in the initiative title. Connerly has agreed to be a vocal supporter of the initiative that would eliminate affirmative action in this state.

Some of the more common arguments against affirmative action include the allegation that it creates "reverse discrimination," unfair quotas, and that it perpetuates dependency on such help by the people who benefit from such programs.

Media attention to allegations of "reverse discrimination" displaces attention from the true problem—women, people of color, and other groups are, and have historically been, the victims of discrimination. It is an illusion that blacks always get the job (no matter how qualified) or that women are displacing white male workers left and right. White men still have 95% of senior management positions and 80% of tenured professorships, as noted in the federal Glass Ceiling Commission study report in 1995. Those numbers and titles may sound far from your world, but most people I've come into contact with would unanimously agree that jobs for white men are far from becoming extinct—as evidenced by our own workplaces and schools. According to a study commissioned by the U.S. Department of Labor, of the less than 100 cases of alleged reverse discrimination in federal courts, "the vast majority" of these cases were "without merit." And guess what? The cases were "brought by whites who appeared to be less qualified than the minorities who were hired or promoted." Well there may be some qualified ones among us, after all! I can sense the old boys network shuddering in a moment of fear.

What of the preferences that are widely recognized and accepted that are and have been granted to particular groups such as rich whites? Will Ivy League schools ever discontinue the preference for students that are offspring of alumni? Will nepotism in the workplace come to a halt because family members and friends suddenly see the error of their preferential ways? Not likely. It becomes more and more clear that the extreme focus on "merit and merit only" on the part of foes of affirmative action loses steam in the real world where the playing fields are not and have never been level.



As for quotas, this is also an example of the way in which negative attention has been used to limit people's perspectives. "Quotas" are considered bad, wrong, no way, uh-uh. It conjures images of numerical goals that govern selection and hiring and connotes unfairness. While there are aspects of affirmative action that seem quotalike, it must be stressed that exclusion can and will continue to occur, if not at a higher rate, without the numerical goals that are usually a small piece of the overall practice and application of affirmative action. Not to mention that quotas in their most literal sense are illegal. Increasing the chances of diverse and qualified applicants in the workplace or in college admissions is not a "quota."

In some circles, affirmative action has been described as harmful to its beneficiaries by providing jobs or admissions on perceived merits, therefore resulting in either hostile work/school environments (with angry whites as instigators) or, dependency resulting in laziness and low aspirations (of the beneficiaries). Certainly everyone has heard by now the comments around "token" people of color and more disparaging sentiments that imply that someone should not or would not have received promotion/admission/inclusion. People seem very concerned with the anger of the white men who are supposedly the victims of reverse discrimination (by way of affirmative action). Again, the focus is skewed to reflect the alleged suffering of white males who in turn harass and abuse the woman or person of color that invades their workplace (and in many cases, the harassment is considered justified). I don't think it's far-fetched to point to the L.A. rebellion as one example of collective anger that far outweighs the fears of white males who believe their jobs are at stake.

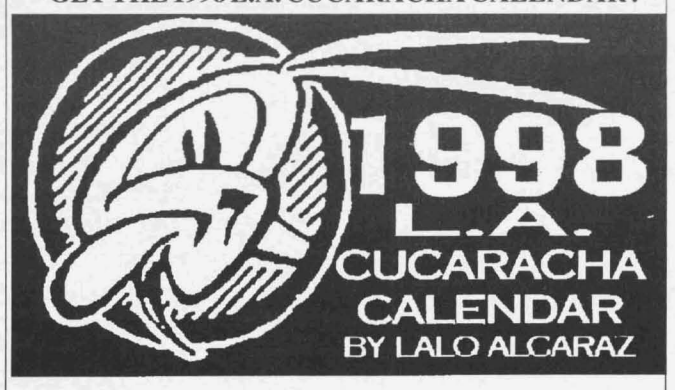
People seem very concerned with the anger of the white men who are supposedly the victims of reverse discrimination (by way of affirmative action). Again, the focus is skewed to reflect the alleged suffering of white males who in turn harass and abuse the woman or person of color that invades their workplace . . .

Most importantly, besides the 'us vs. them' attitude that a debate such as this one incites, affirmative action could continue to demonstrate diversity while committing to equality. The backers of I-200 would have people believe that current affirmative action provisions do more harm than good. The proposal of such legislation as I-200 makes clear that the value on diversity, or ending segregation in our schools and workplaces, is low (if even truly existent across the board). Representative Scott Smith continues to relate the story about how he and his wife applied for the same job, as police officers, and that it was the experience of his wife receiving an academy appointment (though he asserts he scored "several hundred points higher") that led to his belief that such practices are "unethical"—in fact, that he "had never ever heard of such an unethical thing" in his life (!). Mr. Smith, I have some women and people of color I'd like you to discuss "unethical" things with. I believe they can attest to unethical practices in the workplace—and probably worse.

A true embracement of civil rights has nothing to do with eliminating affirmative action. Support for civil rights comes from those who value equality, while recognizing that the work is not over to obtain it for everyone. There are supporters of affirmative action in this state that realize the danger of losing a means of ensuring and promoting equality. NO!200 is the coalition committed to defeating the proposed anti-affirmative action, anti-civil rights Initiative 200. There is a need to organize locally and mobilize support for affirmative action from all groups of people. Supporters of NO!200 include NOW, Blacks In Government, Hands Off Washington, Thurston County Rainbow Coalition/ Works In Progress, Olympia Movement for Justice and Peace, and other labor and women's groups. **At press time, the next meeting in Olympia will be held 7pm, Tuesday, September 30 at the Olympia Center, located at 222 Columbia Street, downtown Olympia. For more information or to become involved please contact Buddy Villanueva (360) 705-4587 or Anna Schlecht (360) 943-7469. For more information on the Seattle meetings for NO!200, contact Kim Morgan-Glass at (206) 623-0900.** It is essential that we organize to defend the civil rights of others and ourselves in this state.

*The excellent and informative sources used for this article include: the pamphlet **Affirmative Action Myths versus Facts**, prepared by the Coalition Against Bigotry and Bias. This pamphlet is available through Timberland Library. Copies can also be obtained by calling Tammy Bircher at (360) 705-6770. Alternative formats are available. Also available through Timberland Library, **In Defense of Affirmative Action** by Barbara R. Bergmann. A concise, easy read packed with information, facts, as well as case studies (1996, BasicBooks).*

GET THE 1998 L.A. CUCARACHA CALENDAR!



The 1998 L.A. Cucaracha Calendar has 12 editorial cartoons from the prize winning L.A. Cucaracha and also features some background information behind the issues inspiring the widely read editorial strip, plus dates important to Raza.

The calendario is glossy black and white and sold out last year, so hurry. L.A. Cucaracha is seen in the LA Weekly, HISPANIC Magazine, El Andar, La Prensa San Diego, La Prensa Austin and the Tucson Comic News.

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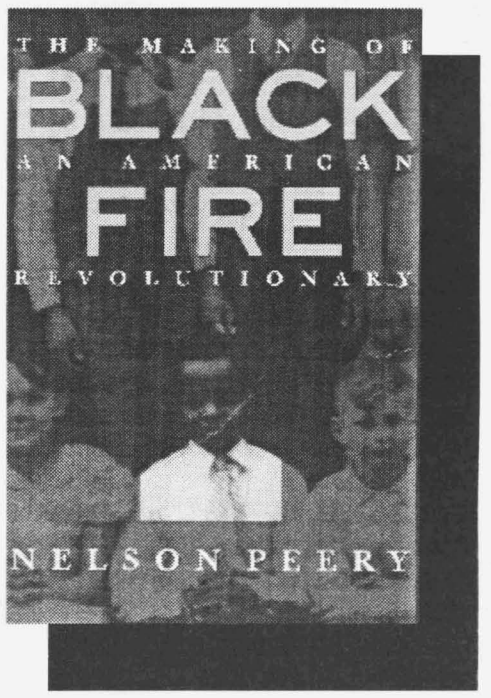
Author to Speak in Olympia

Nelson Peery's *Black Fire: The Making of an American Revolutionary.*



Dave Zink

(The New Press, New York, 1994.)

Every now and then, I come across a book that tells a story so well that it reaches out and grabs me. And, every once in a while, I read an exceptional book that gives me some insight and enriches my life. Let me tell you about a book that, for me, did both these things: Nelson Peery's *Black Fire.*

The first part of the book is about Peery's youth and coming of age in Minnesota. It is a story about a young man's experiences during the depression, growing up as part of the only African American family in Wabasha, Minnesota. Jim Crow segregation was not as formalized there as in the deep south, but racist discrimination was still common.

Peery's high school education was broken by a year of hoboing across the country, in which he gained first-hand knowledge that no school could ever teach about racism and how the economy works. He grew in consciousness and began his life-long career of activism to help end segregation and social and economic injustice.

Black Fire shows how a person becomes a revolutionary from life experiences. To Peery, it is a question of how you grow up, the hand that life deals you, and the conclusions you come to about what has to be done to make America a more worthwhile country.

Not waiting to be drafted, Peery volunteered for the Army. He recalls the morning he boarded the train for Fort Huachuca, Arizona for boot camp. Looking at Minneapolis, down over skid row, his thoughts were: "I'm only eighteen, but I know you, America. You whore mother of a democracy, you who strangle the dreams you've birthed. I know your wheat fields and copper mines, and hobo jungles. I've left sweat on your prairies and, as an eagle perched on the pinnacle of your Rocky Mountains, I've seen your splendid beauty. Grant me one wish. Be more good than beautiful. Show me yams and cotton and steel and coal unstained by corruption and tears. You would be a gentle thing without your thugs and lynch mobs. Someday I'll tear out your claws, come close, and love you." The engine sounded that lonesome howl that Peery had already come to love from his freight-hopping from job to job cross-country. He was on his way into the heart of the darkness of World War II and the Philippine Islands.

Up until Nelson wrote *Black Fire*, the role of the black soldier in World War II had rarely been dealt with beyond some scholastic work directed toward academic circles.

"The military never dreamed of using black soldiers as anything but hewers of wood and drawers of water. They sent them into...combat support groups [that] freed up white men to fight a white man's war in defense of a white man's country."... "Drafted, they came grumbling and cursing, dragged from wife and home. Some came as volunteers. They came damning America, her Jim Crow, and her lynch law. They came cursing Hitler and the fascists and eager to battle for human rights. Brothers separated for years met in the barracks, hugged and kissed and cried."

Nelson served with the 93rd Division - an all-black outfit - and reached the rank of Battalion Operations Sergeant. Stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, Peery learned not only how to soldier, but how to be a *black* soldier. "The post was rigidly segregated. As with all segregation, the worst of everything belonged to us." The swimming pool was for whites only. The center seats of the post theater were for whites only - black seating was limited to the sides. "In any argument between white and black troops, the MPs always ruled that white was right, and God only help any black trooper who struck a white one - no matter what the provocation." How he and the other troops dealt with this makes for some great reading.

Black soldiers were expected to fight and die for their country, yet when they went on leave, they faced the same old Jim Crow apartheid, American-style. While on leave just before going overseas, a white preacher invited Peery to a tavern for a drink. After the sweat and strain of basic training, he felt like he had earned a little break. They ordered two beers. "The bartender jerked his thumb at a series of signs tacked above the bar.

Some say that America has no heroes to look up to. I would beg to differ.

One of the signs said "We do not solicit colored trade." The other was more explicit: a caricature of a black guy sitting on a fence, grinning and eating a big piece of watermelon... I got up and walked out of the tavern."

Nelson, like most African-Americans living in these conditions had plenty of good reasons to develop a hatred of white people. But he got to know enough white people who were exceptions. Nelson remembers one white soldier who couldn't abide the racist attitudes of his fellows and told him that he "...didn't believe that God made one race good, and the other bad. So I thought I should come over, talk with you, and find out." He made an impression on Peery: "That guy was one of the most important people in my life. I never saw him again. But he taught me that everywhere you go there will be some decent people. And as soon as you label people as a group, you won't find them."

To anybody that wants to understand post-war developments in the Philippines, this book will provide valuable insights.

Sergeant Peery and the 93rd Division were sent to fight the Japanese in the Philippines. World War II in the Philippines was more than a war against Japan. The largest section of the guerilla forces was the Hukbalahap, or "Huks." Nelson respected and developed friendships with several. This Philippine People's Army had grown out of the labor unions, peasant unions, and the merged Socialist and Communist Parties. Basically a peasant army, it took a clear stand on the question of land reform - the breaking up of the huge estates was to be the necessary foundation of the new Philippine democracy.

"The Huks killed over 20 thousand Japanese troops, mainly with bows and arrows. Now, as the war ended, the islands were littered with abandoned Japanese equipment". This sets the stage for a colossal betrayal by the U.S. of one of its most heroic and dedicated allies.

The Huks were the fiercest anti-Japanese fighters, and the U.S. relied upon them heavily throughout the war. But the U.S. government and military occupation command weren't interested in democracy, and sided with the elite of big landlords, led by Manual Roxas. The U.S. promised this gang, even though they had served as agents for the Japanese occupation, that any land distribution to the peasants would be reversed. The primary objective: prevent the takeover of the Philippines by revolutionary forces.

The Japanese surrender ended the war in the Pacific. Nelson wanted to stay in the Philippines. He had good reason. The Huks needed help. Landlord-financed reactionary mercenaries - hired thugs - along with some special U.S. Marine units were attacking Huk base camps and killing peasants. During the confusion of his unit shipping back stateside, he contemplated staying behind, then heading for the hills to join up with his Huk friends, where he could put his years of combat training to use.

After a heart-to-heart talk with a Huk friend named Martin, Peery changed his plans. "We need you very much", Martin said. "It will be difficult for us to win. The [reactionaries led by Roxas] are fighting for a bill to outlaw the CP, the Hukbalahap, and the Democratic Front." He went on: "We can defeat the [aristocracy].

If we do,the U.S. will invade again... Our first effort must be to prevent intervention by the U.S. Army."

"How will you do that?" I asked.

"We believe the people of the United States would support our struggle for liberation if they only knew the truth. We are deeply grateful that you have offered to stay and fight. If you stay here, you will kill perhaps ten enemy soldiers before you are killed. If you went home and convinced ten Americans of our cause, it would be worth one hundred dead enemy soldiers."

"I knew he was right."

There is a lesson here that applies today, more than ever. For us who live here in America, the fight for social justice anywhere in the world must begin right here. As long as the USA remains the bastion of reaction and command center for world counter-revolution, no movement that challenges corporate power anywhere is safe - no matter how progressive, reasonable, and just. The corporate media will twist it beyond recognition, justify armed intervention, do whatever it takes to obliterate any perceived threat to capitalism. This has been - and continues to be - the case from Manila to Managua, and from Chile to Chiapas, Cuba to Korea. That's why alternative, non-corporate media is *crucial* in getting to the truth and building effective international solidarity.

When somebody writes an autobiography, it's almost like saying their best is behind them. But Nelson isn't finished - not by a long shot. His story has a purpose: a prologue to understanding.

This is history we can use.

The book ends with Nelson returning home, re-entering civilian life. Like his fellow veterans, he is determined to make the democracy he fought for a reality."There was work to be done.I still had a mission - more difficult than the last one, and more urgent."

Peery writes like a seasoned infantry troop - no-nonsense, and with deadly accuracy. This is a man who loves America. A real patriot - dedicated to improving his country and making its promise a reality. A man who walks his talk. Peery continues the fight for a better America. Some say that America has no heroes to look up to.

I would beg to differ.

Mark this on your calendar:

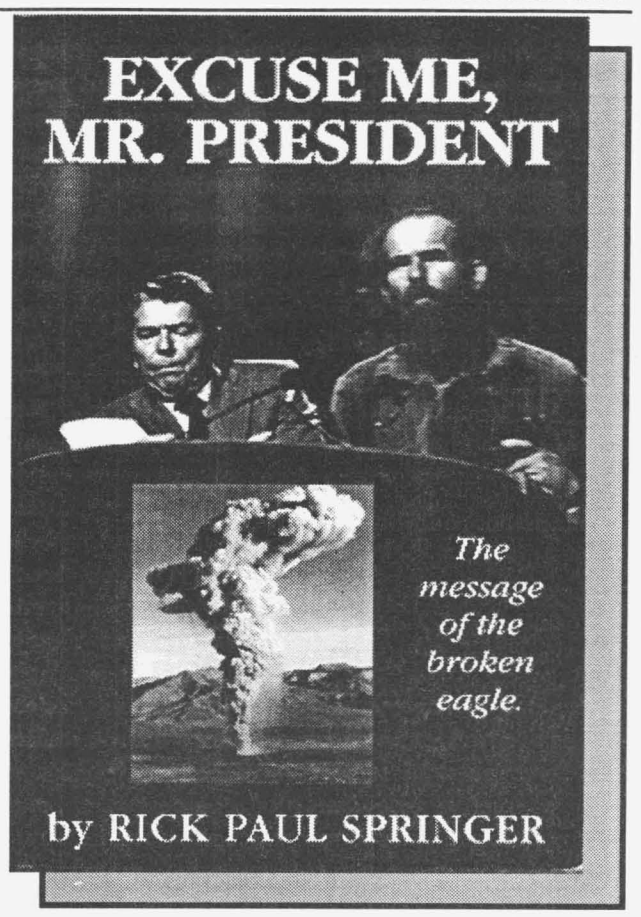
Noon, Saturday
November 1st
Olympia United Churches
110 11th Ave. SE.

Come hear Mr. Peery share some of his story, his views, and his perspectives on current developments.

The Thurston County Rainbow Coalition, Local 443 of the Washington Federation of State Employees, the Ecology Chapter of the Washington Public Employees Association, and others are working to bring Nelson Peery to Olympia for a public event.

Rick Springer Visits Olympia

Excuse Me, Mr. President



Heidi Love

Rick Springer is an advocate of nonviolent resistance for social change. He has been a wilderness survival guide for abused teens, Emergency Medical Technician, Alaskan Salmon fisherman, and an anti-nuclear organizer. He has been a guest on CBS*This Morning*, NBC*Crosstalk*, and numerous television and radio shows. His articles have been published in *The New Age Journal*, *Z Magazine*, *The Las Vegas Review Journal* and *The Compendium Newsletter*. And now, he's coming to Olympia on a bicycle tour of his new book *Excuse Me, Mr. President: The Message of The Broken Eagle*. He is riding from Arcata, CA all the way to Bellingham, WA pulling his cart behind him with his dog keeping up at his side.

Rick has an important story to tell, more precisely, three interrelated stories. One is about the dangers of nuclear testing. Another deals with his varied attempts to alert the public and the obstacles he encountered. The third describes the realities of federal prisons to which he was committed for the crime of crying out a warning.

In 1992, the 500 years of resistance since the invasion of Columbus, Rick Springer walked on stage at the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) convention and proceeded to set free a crystal eagle just presented to former president Ronald Reagan. For his efforts to sound the fire alarm on the nuclear industry Rick was portrayed as a potential assassin, and ultimately served thirteen months in six different federal prisons. His book tells the story of those thirteen months, the activism that led to the broken eagle incident and the trials in the courtyards of prisons, of the judiciary and of the nuclear test sites.

From the jail cells of North Las Vegas Detention Center Rick flashes back on his own youth and journey to the peace movement whereby a working man becomes determined to organize the masses to halt nuclear testing. From delegates at the United Nations to Indigenous elders in the Shoshone desert, Rick's story takes the listener on an education that ultimately brings them face to face with Big Brother's own PR man, Ronald Reagan. The details of Reagan's revealing speech and Rick's response are portrayed in a bizarre Fellini film complete with nuclear horrors, Secret Service fumbles and backstage insights.

In time, he became a fugitive for justice as he peddled his bicycle, towing his cart and dog from California to Colorado, organizing en route to halt the restart of nuclear weapons testing. He was arrested by the Secret Service on a Nagasaki Day media tour in Las Vegas. That tour was nipped in the bud by his arrest at the front doors of *The Las Vegas Review Journal* newspaper and ended in a personal tour of the federal judiciary and prisons systems.

He learned that unfettered discretion in the hands of inept politicians is the most debilitating aspect of nuclear disarmament and that same unfettered discretion in the hands of prison guards is the most debilitating aspect of prison life. Yet, he learned, while locked up with murderers and rapists, that everyone responds to compassion and that the great majority of inmates do not belong in prisons. He saw first hand how a nation that spends the bulk of it's resources on weapons of mass destruction to the detriment of it's social uplift is bound to create a myriad of prisons, those with walls, others with thoughts and all with disease. Rick is a common citizen that discovered the efficacy of nonviolence, in individual relationships and in the spiritual struggle for social change. He takes his naive and undeveloped discovery to prison where he is tested by guards and inmates alike. What he discovers is that even while he fails, nonviolence still works, that the path is worthy. And that is the message of the broken eagle... that in forsaking violence we embrace the ultimate freedom.

Please come hear Rick tell his story on Friday, Oct. 10th at The Evergreen State College's Library Lobby, in conjunction with Indigenous Peoples' Weekend activities. Earlier that Friday at noon, on the steps of the Capitol Building in Olympia, he will also be part of a gathering and presentations in solidarity with Native Resistance.

...unfettered discretion in the hands of inept politicians is the most debilitating aspect of nuclear disarmament and that same unfettered discretion in the hands of prison guards is the most debilitating aspect of prison life.

The Cold War is Over?

On July 16, 1997 the U.S. Senate approved a $247 billion defense budget for 1998 with little debate. This budget is more than double all our potential adversary's defense budgets combined.

On July 2, 1997 the U.S. Department of Energy launched a series of what they euphemistically term "subcritical" nuclear bomb tests at the Nevada Test Site. Exploding 3.3 pounds of plutonium with 170 pounds of chemical weapons, these tests threaten the completion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty which states specifically that "all nuclear tests are prohibited."

Meanwhile in California on July 1, 1997, Livermore Labs broke ground on what is known as "welfare for weaponeers," the National Ignition Facility (NIF). The stadium sized NIF is planned to have 192 lasers shoot beams on a radioactive fuel pellet creating a tiny hydrogen bomb. The cost of this boondoggle is over $4.5 billion and is primarily a weapons design project. In other words the DOE is pushing the weapons race forward.

In Florida on October 13, 1997, NASA has plans to launch 72.3 pounds of plutonium-238 into space on the Cassini space probe rocket which is supposed to whip around Venus, then return to Earth for a "flyby" just 312 miles from our surface thereby using our gravity to launch the rocket into deep space. With a record of past radiation accidents and no need for this experiment, Cassini is absurd.

At the same time, the DOE continues to act as the salesman for nuclear contractors by marketing nuclear power to third world countries thereby making those countries nuclear weapons capable. Recent DOE head Hazel O'Leary stated, "We see a viable market there."

Excuse Me, Mr. President Call President Clinton (202)973-2600

Copies of Rick Springer's just published book, Excuse Me, Mr. President, The Message Of The Broken Eagle, *are available only through Broken Eagle Press ($19.95). Call 822-3678 or contact Heidi locally at 786-0783.*

On October 12, the International Day of Solidarity for Indigenous Peoples

CARAVAN AND RALLY TO THE PEACE ARCH BORDER CROSSING

1997 Justice for Leonard Peltier Caravan and Rally at the USA-Canada Border

FREE LEONARD PELTIER

Freedom for the Ts'Petan Defenders * Freedom for all Indigenous POWs

INTERNATIONAL INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DAY
WEEKEND OF SOLIDARITY (Formerly known as "Columbus Day")

SUNDAY OCT. 12th - NOON
RALLY FOR JUSTICE on the US/Canadian Border
at PEACE ARCH PARK (I-5 at Blaine, WA)
JUSTICE For LEONARD PELTIER -
For ALL Indigenous Resistance to Colonialism & Genocide
Indigenous Leaders and Speakers from all over, Entertainment, Information
Potluck & leafletting cars on border crossing- come help educate folks!

FRIDAY, OCT. 10th NOON
RALLY at the Capitol Bldg. in OLYMPIA
Speakers, music, learning - BE THERE!!

Friday 6pm: Teach-In at Evergreen College Lib. Lobby
International Indigenous Human Rights issues
Potluck @6, 7pm Presentations, Q&A. Speakers include:
Jewell James, Lummi; Yolanda Cruz, Indigenous Mexican Activist;
Bill Simmons, Int'l Indian Treaty Council; Jim Springer, Peace Activist
Music by Jim Page and Live band (TBA) into night

CARAVAN leaves Oly at 10:30 am SAT. 11th.
Gather at parking lot, corner 11th & Columbia, (across from Capitol grounds)
Bring friends, drivers & cars, sleeping bags, food to share

Sat. Eve. Potluck and Entertainment
at the Lummi Nation (near Bellingham)
Traditional Drummers, Dancers, Pow Wow

JOIN US!! Come learn about the rest of the Western Hemisphere's population!!
Volunteers & Donations of food, giveaway items, and cash requested. THANK YOU!!

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Works In Progress Candidate Interview

Tumwater City Council Hopeful
Nadine Romero

What is the role of city government?

I see city government being a complex role, especially for the future. It requires a number of expertises on the council. A lot a people with different back grounds that can help push the city through complex issues, growth issues, science issues in terms of ground water protection, engineering issues, safety issues. So I see it creating ordinances funneling and getting through complex issues. The old style of government being good ole boys or people who have always lived there is not necessarily enough. It requires a lot of different styles, and diversity on the council.

As you know, there are those gathering signatures for Initiative-200, an initiative that would repeal affirmative action in the state of Washington. How do you stand on Initiative 200, and if it passes, how do you think it will effect Tumwater?

First off, I am pro-affirmative action. That is a very important tool for us. From a personal view, I have benefited from affirmative action greatly. In my own job as a woman scientist, I have outstanding qualifications, but it took just that little bit of lift that I got from affirmative action to get into the system.

Geology has been very typically a white male field. Though I am a highly trained hydrogeologist, my male counterparts or peers haven't gone through the same process I have. For example, after I became a senior hydrogeologist, they ran me through an audit and said, "Well, we don't know if you can really be senior hydro, so we're going to do a test on you." The unfortunate thing is they didn't do the test on my peers. However, it did help me in the long run because it said to the world, "Boy, she is capable of doing senior level work."

In a way, I'm proud of that. But, on the other hand, it goes with the struggles that minorities and women face in the workplace, the professional world and the educational world, too.

How would it affect Tumwater? Tumwater has got some great ordinances in place right now. Tumwater has really worked towards preserving diversity, especially these last few sessions in the city council. Affirmative action is something that is slowly being eroded in the United States, but I see Washington still being progressive and keeping affirmative action on the books versus a place like California. I am certainly going to fight hard against any type of measures to repeal affirmative action, especially since I feel so heartfelt about it.

Where do you think you'd be if it weren't for affirmative action?

I think I am pretty perservering. I would be in somewhere, but it would have been very hard. I know for a fact it would have been a tougher road, definitely. Even with it, it's been a tough road. To get audited and my peers don't, that's a sad thing. That hurt me, too. It really hurt in my heart for a long time when that happened. But, I realize, "Hey, I'm learning leadership. That's why I'm running.

I'm the first senior woman hydro in the state of Washington. There are now three other woman, I think, that work for the Department of Health. I attained my senior status four years ago and I'm pretty proud of that.

In the future, as Tumwater's population grows, how do you see the city maintain quality of life i.e., green spaces, water quality, infrastructure, public safety, etc.

The Tumwater council, especially this past couple of years, worked hard to get some ordinances in place to keep the green space, to limit growth and have growth pay for growth. Those are some big things. Yet, I see that being an issue for the future still.

One of Tumwater's biggest issues is groundwater protection. How are we going to limit city growth on top of these well head protection areas? Right now we have one quarter of the water wells that are turned off because of contamination. That's the Polermo Well Field.

"The old style of government being good ol' boys or people who have always lived there is not necessarily enough. It requires a lot of different styles, and diversity on the council."

This fall, EPA is going to step in with new remedial action technology to open up the water supply again.

I have been recently labeled a "rabid environmentalist" because I was protecting a groundwater supply in downtown Olympia; helping people to preserve an artesian well they love and have drunk out of for the last 50-60 years. I think that is ironic because as a working scientist, I have to be objective, use science, weigh everything very objectively in my decision process. I feel more like a groundwater economist. What we are trying to do is make good objective judgements of how we work with groundwater, how we extract it, how we protect it.

Those are all struggles for the future, but I think Tumwater has a good start right now.

Financially, how does it effect Tumwater to have these problems with the wells?

Luckily, we have had a few million dollar grant from the EPA. If we were to actually have the city put in a treatment system, that would be a huge cost, a huge burden. Fortunately, the EPA is helping out for the time being: filtering the water and do a treatment process on it. The Polermo well field should come back on line. It will pump the waters which do need to be pumped. Probably the water tables have been raising, too, as a result of that. That's really a costly, costly thing getting treatment, but if we protect the rest of it we won't have to pay for expensive treatment. One water supply well costs three to five hundred thousand dollar. If we have to drill new wells, that's a huge burden on the tax payers. We don't need to do stuff like that. So it's "groundwater economist." You're just saving money without making stupid mistakes and errors over our aquifers.

Given Tumwater's recent actions in extending protections to gays and lesbians, and the reasons leading to the closure of the Trails, do you support extending civil rights protection as described in Initiative 677 such as housing and labor to gays and lesbians in Tumwater?

Yes, I do. I think sexual orientation is a civil right and you should not have contrary or conflicting attitudes towards people like that, especially on your right to have an apartment, on your right to live, and your right to be treated as a regular citizen. Obviously Tumwater is pretty innovative in their new ordinances and measures now to ensure that all people will have rights and that gays and lesbians are not discriminated against.

Is there anything else that you would like to add?

I'm having lots of fun running for office. I've worked as a ground water scientist for the last 12 years of my life, so this is a new change. Half the city council said you're running for office. They've really helped me out to get my campaign off the ground. The community has been super. I've had nothing but positive responses. I really like it when it's raining or super, super hot because when you get out there people say, "Wow, I can't believe you're doing this." Even as a woman of color I kept thinking I was going to encounter a little more controversy, but I haven't had any. Maybe one comment, one slightly negative racial comment. But out of 2,500 homes, that's not bad. It's been just great. If it doesn't work out, that's fine. I might try again because I've learned that I really like people and the energy I get back off from people in this campaign process is really good. The only thing I missed this summer was a little bit of t.v., but I wouldn't trade it for doorbell-ing every evening. It really energized me and really lifts your spirits up. I'm just glad I'm doing this.

Nadine Romero's Opponent, Mark Shattuck, cancelled an appointment to be interviewed by *WIP* after he went out and looked at our paper.

Freedom Vote strongly opposes Shattuck for the Tumwater City Council.

Works In Progress Candidate Interview

Olympia City Council Hopeful

Stan Biles

What is the role of city government?

The role of government is to improve the lives of those that live in the area, both those who live here now as well as those that will live here in the future — and not just human, but human and the other natural elements of the community. I think all of government's actions and policies should be judged by whether or not they've improved the quality of life or not. And if they aren't doing that, then we need to reevaluate the policy or the way they are being implemented. That's at a general level, but that's the most important to me.

As you know, there are those gathering signatures for Initiative-200, an initiative that would repeal affirmative action in the state of Washington. How do you stand on Initiative 200, and if it passes, how do you think it will effect Olympia?

I am a supporter of Affirmative Action. I am a supporter of it. I look at Affirmative Action as a tool that a society or a government has to achieve the more important end: a culture that appreciates, welcomes, and promotes diversity in all aspects. Affirmative Action just targets specific aspects of diversity — age, race, gender, disability. I look at diversity on a much broader level — income, political values, rural or urban, etc.

I am not wedded to Affirmative Action . If someone has a better idea to achieve that end then I'm open to it, but I haven't seen anything yet. And historically, without those policies there does not seem to be a natural inclination for diversity to occur.

How it would effect Olympia would depend on who was on the city council. The current council, and I would support it, would depending on the laws of the time, try to devise and establish other programs that would accomplish that same end result if we were prohibited from using Affirmative Action . We would have to be more creative and use the Bully Pulpit to encourage the community to still value diversity.

In the past few the years the City Council, The Olympian and vocal downtown businesses have targeted youth and low-income people as the problem downtown. Do you agree with this characterization and if not what do you see as the problems the downtown faces?

I don't necessary agree with that characterization of the problem; I think it's a little too general and a little too simplistic to say low-income and youth are the problem or the cause of the problem. I think it is critical for us to have a healthy downtown environment and it is high on my priority list. I am concerned with some of the health of downtown and would like to work to address it.

I see a couple problems with downtown. One is that there is a general perception in this community that downtown is unsafe. I can not tell you how many times I've heard while doorbelling, "I do not go downtown anymore, it is not safe." And then they will relate a story that happened to them or a family member or neighbor and they conclude that is not safe to come downtown anymore. I think that is a tragedy. That has to be reversed if the consumers and a good portion of this community feels this way about downtown. Or downtown will go the way so many downtowns have gone, where these people go home to suburbia after five. They still shop and socialize but they go to the malls and the stripmalls for it. And that's a bad trend from an environmental standpoint and its a bad trend culturally. It's also a bad economic trend because it requires developing around the urban fringe rather than investing in redeveloping the urban core, which is what I would like to see happen.

So first there is this concern of personal safety downtown. There is a criminal element downtown that is violating established laws, but they are a fairly narrow slice of the downtown community. But it is a slice that is getting a whole lot of attention and making a whole lot of people uncomfortable. So I've advocated and make it a priority that for those that are involved in criminal activity that the *existing* laws be enforced against those that are violating them. There is an aggressive panhandling ordinance already on the books, which the city isn't enforcing. I have the sense, it is the aggressive panhandlers that are the ones that are making people feel insecure. It's not the person standing on the corner, leaning against a building, or lying on the sidewalk that is the problem. It is the guy who literally gets in your face. It's those incidents that when told to others and repeated throughout the community turns a lot of people off to downtown. So instead of adopting new policies and new legislation, I say we enforce the ones we already have.

I've talked to some young people downtown, I've talked to some people in Sylvester Park and ask them what they are doing there. And I've learned that there's certainly a social aspect to it. Another reason is it is the safest and best place known to that person to be because they don't have a home or they don't have a safe home to go to. So they feel most safe and secure on the streets while others feel less secure that they are there. The city so far has done a very good job on passing ordinances telling young people what they cannot do. I think that while the city is doing that, it needs to think about some other opportunities such as a new urban open space like in Portland, working with churches to do dances and providing more athletic opportunities. Also I would like to see a program that matches up seniors and juniors (two groups that I feel are isolated from City Hall these days.) It could be patterned on the Stream Team model, where schools would adopt a park or a urban trail and construct and maintain it. And it would help build civic pride. I think this has the possibility to solve a variety of the problems that they are trying to solve with ordinances and through policing and the issuing of tickets. In thirty years we will be better off, it won't happen overnight.

How do you propose expanding business downtown while at the same time encouraging and expanding the diversity there?

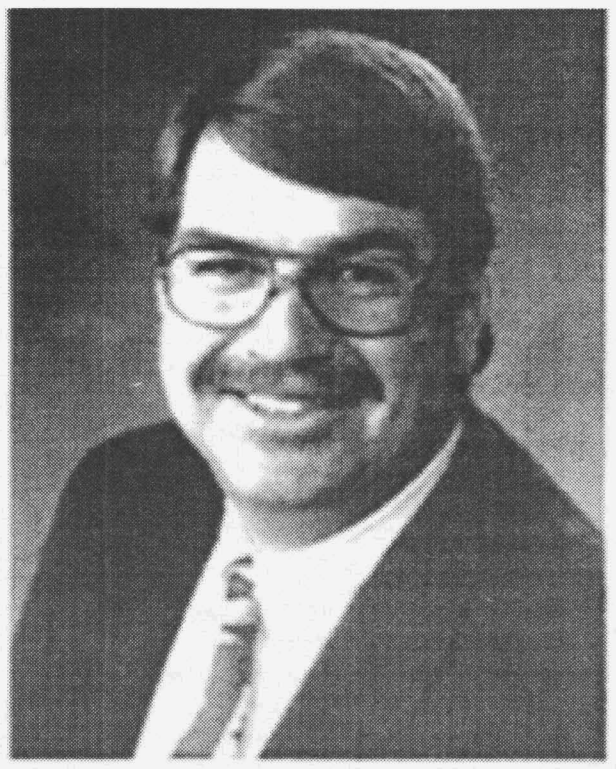
I don't think there is an inherent conflict there. Expanding business would bring in more people downtown, which would automatically make it more diverse.

How would you support the Police Department and how does accountability to the public fit in?

Well one of the things is to understand the role of the city councilor. A city councilor should not be micro-managing the police department. The Council establishes the broad policies and direction, and with the changes they've made, it is the city manager working with the police chief to implement those. The city manager plays a larger role in this than he has in the past in terms of being the link with the chief and then reporting back to the City Council on what's going on.

So the Council role is two fold: one is establishing the direction of police policies, the type of style and police procedures wanted in the community. And then some sort of monitoring project to keep an eye on it to make sure that that's what's happening. And if it is then great -- give everyone raises and slap them on the back. But if it is not going in the direction set then we'll take steps to change that.

I am an advocate for the Community Policing Model, for a connection with other service providers in the area to address problems, both at the preventative end as well as at the tail end. The police department should not view themselves as having the sole responsibility and obligation to solve a problem. It's a community problem. Some of the problems would only get worse and some problems are best addressed through the community. The police are but one tool for addressing problems and are not necessarily the solution to it.



I would like to see more of a connection between neighborhood groups and the police. The residents would monitor their neighborhoods from their homes in a partnership with the police and take note of licenses and cars coming and going and any number of concerns. This would view a problem as a community problem with all of us playing a role in a solution.

We *could* hire police officers and put them on every street corner and crime would go down. But people wouldn't feel any more secure -- probably they would feel a whole lot less secure. I'm not adverse to increasing resources for police in a targeted way.

We are a country that prides itself on individual freedoms and we tend to be adverse to centralized government authority. Government authority is in its strongest form where you have a government employee with a badge that can arrest, detain, deny you your personal freedoms and has a weapon that can be used in the worse of circumstances to take the life of a citizen of the community. So accountability for the exercise of that very unique authority and power that is isolated to a very small number of government employees is very important. The recommendation that the City Planning Advisory Committee of which I am a part talks about the need to increase accountability in the police department to the public and suggests an increased role for citizens to play in that. It doesn't describe exactly the mechanism to do that but I support it entirely.

I suspect if this town develops in a way in which I would like to see it develop -- getting more diverse -- the use of police power will become more important and more controversial over time. We are going to run into more cultural conflicts, language conflicts, etc. and the police are going to be in the middle of it. So having some sense of clear direction in policy to the police department and accountability both to the Council and the public is going to be important. If we don't do that then things are going to get a whole lot worse than they are right now.

I can not tell you how many times I've heard while doorbelling, "I do not go downtown anymore, it is not safe." I think that is a tragedy. That has to be reversed if the consumers and a good portion of this community feels this way about downtown.

Works In Progress Candidate Interview

Olympia City Council Hopeful Fiona Buzzard

What is the role of city government?

I see the city council as the policy-making body of the city and as an extension of everyone who lives in the city. Hopefully, as the body through whom all information, ideas and concerns flows. It should be such, if it's operating as it should be in reflecting the issues of the community.

As you know, there are those gathering signatures for Initiative-200, an initiative that would repeal affirmative action in the state of Washington. How do you stand on Initiative 200, and if it passes, how do you think it will effect Olympia?

That's bad. I'm of the generation that knows what it's like to be a minority amongst a bunch of white men. It would be a big mistake for people to rescind what we have now. What we have now is inroads, but it's not equality yet. Women don't have equality, and if women don't then I'm sure the minorities don't either. I look more to my daughter, but there are still ceilings. So I'm looking to my granddaughter now for things to be really equal for her.

I was coming of age in my mid-twenties when the women's movement was getting really big. I hadn't realized that I didn't have opportunities and it was a real learning process for me. My daughter was only five when I really started realizing it. I only went to college for a couple of years because I knew that any interest I had, I wouldn't be able to find a job in it. So I just dropped out. I didn't want to be a teacher and I didn't want to be a nurse. I had wanted to be an attorney, and they had told me since I wasn't valedictorian that I wouldn't get in. My husband had one woman in his class at the University of Washington -- he's a lawyer.

I think Affirmative Action has really done a lot, but it has just opened the doors. There are too many people who want it all and don't want to share it, and that's what Affirmative Action addresses.

In the past few the years the City Council, The Olympian and vocal downtown businesses have targetted youth and low-icome people as the problem downtown. Do you agree with this characterization and if not what do you see as the problems the downtown faces?

Well I think that *some* youth and *some* low-income people are problems downtown, but that's not *the* problem -- the problem is drugs coming into the city. It's a national problem. The people selling drugs downtown probably don't need to be there.

If our youth are a problem (and I don't see them as a problem) it is because where else can they go -- you got to have someplace to go. The downtown has more shops so that's where they're going to go.

I've worked at Bread & Roses, the Crisis Line, and I've been on the Community Health Board. The low-income people downtown need help. They are not the way they are because of life choices. Oftentimes it is because it is the way they were born or because nobody showed them the way.

Low-income people are not a problem. There are a lot of good people that don't happen to earn a lot of money. There are a lot of good people that happen to be living on limited incomes. So I think it is an unfair statement to make them out to be a problem. It is bigger than that. It happens that way because the police don't have a clear direction and the city makes rules and then decides they are not good rules.

When I've been out doorbell-ing, if I heard once, I heard it a hundred times that people are afraid to go downtown. I love downtown. I've never been afraid downtown. There are times when I've been uncomfortable downtown, but you just have to cross the street and everything is fine. And that's the same discomfort I've felt at the mall too. That's the kind of rumor that once started, it just snowballs. Something has to be done about that. It's not fair -- it's not fair to the people downtown.

There's an inability to differentiate between the kids that are just downtown and the kids that are selling drugs and the drifters who are just drifting through and selling drugs on their way. But there's a total difference between them and the people who are downtown because that's where they live and that's where their friends hang out. And some people don't get that there's a difference.

I rode with the police for a day, and there was a problem in the park. An ex-con who was identified as a drug-dealer was starting a fight and he had Aryan Nation tattoos on his chest. That is scary, we don't need people like that downtown. People like that need to be scooted along. But the kids who don't have good homes to go to and the elderly who live and make downtown their social life -- there's a big difference!

We need to take people, from say the Chamber of Commerce, downtown at night. If they are saying that it is not safe, invite them down and show them there is nothing to be afraid of. Introduce them to people on the street -- they are nice people. That's what the policeman I rode along with likes. He likes the people downtown. He introduced me to all kinds of people.

How do you propose expanding business downtown while at the same time enouraging and expanding the diversity there?

I really like the idea of getting a number of middle class homes downtown. That would give a good base to the downtown merchants that sometimes just count on when the legislature is in session or on the little bit of tourism we get downtown. I don't want to see it overwhelmed by middle class buildings because that in itself would seem to start complaining about who was there first. So that would not be a good idea.

I think downtown needs to be kept clean. Some merchants complain about their entryways in the morning. I think it probably wouldn't hurt to have a stronger police presence to take care of the drug trafficking. I hear through the grapevine that we sell a lot of heroin in downtown. I suppose if that's true, then that surely is bringing in an element into downtown that we don't need.

When I've been out doorbelling, if I heard once, I heard it a hundred times that people are afraid to go downtown. I love downtown. I've never been afraid downtown.

How would you support the Police Department and how does accountability to the public fit in?

I've talked to the police a bit and they don't seem to be nearly as unhappy as they were a while ago. Things I think are better. The City Council is working very hard to set the right kind of policies so that the police aren't seen as the "Downtown Gestapo," which nobody wants.

My plan is to give the new police chief a chance, and if it doesn't work, than the city council is where the buck stops. If something is not going right, then the City Manager needs to be held more accountable. I've heard a lot of complaints about him, but I'm not in a position to check those out. There are a lot of complaints about how he treats the city staff (and not just the police department) and how he treats the citizens.

The bottom answer -- the city council's policy needs to state that the downtown people need to be treated equally. That as long as a person is causing no problem, they shouldn't be a problem. Just because they don't look like everybody else or what people think they should look like, they shouldn't be harassed. My husband had a client once who was arrested for Inciting a Riot -- but he was by himself! A professional, ethical police department is important for any town, and although Olympia's has not been as bad as other places, that doesn't mean we can't improve it.

I like the idea of a public advisory committee, but that could not be anything more than a rubber stamping for the police department. And so it really matters who's on that committee. You have got to have youth on it, low-income and people who are downtown as well as the businesses, which are of course going to represented because they always show up on boards. We would need a good cross reference of the whole town in order to make an advisory board work. I think a problem in the past with boards and committees has been that they don't have enough diversity and that's something I plan to work on. Olympia is not a real diverse city. When I moved here in 1965, the realtor that took us around said that we did not have to worry about any blacks living around us because they are all diverted. I was from Seattle and was appalled by such a statement -- in saying it so blatantly. That was thirty years ago, and though things have changed, there is still work that needs to be done.

Labor Interview

Talking With Former Burrito Heaven Employees

Sylvia Smith

Kate Beles and Ricardo Valadez were employed summers during their last two years of high school at Burrito Heaven, 95-96. (Kate worked an additional fall her senior year.) They are now attending Western Washington University in Bellingham and are coordinators for the Cesar Chavez Student Organization for Labor Solidarity.

According to Ron Roberts of the Carpenters' Union, Burrito Heaven has violated federal labor laws by firing two employees for union activities, and retaliating against other by reducing hours, shorting pay checks and dropping others, without explanation, from the work schedule. Does this surprise you?

R: Not at all...

K: No. There was a long period where we weren't getting pay stubs when we worked for Burrito Heaven. People did complain and said "we need to be getting our pay stubs, its illegal." Finally after enough people were getting upset about it and threatening to tell somebody, they started giving us pay stubs. It was most of a summer they didn't give them to us. I don't even know if I was shorted pay or not because I don't have any stubs.

Ricardo and I had another incident when we went away to school last year in Bellingham. We had told Paul, who was the sole owner at the time, that we needed our paycheck to pay our bills and stuff like that.

R: We had told him way ahead of time.

K: We told him two months in advance we were leaving. They said we would have it the day we left and they didn't have them ready. Came by early the next morning, they said they would have them ready when we actually were leaving for school. They still didn't have them ready. Every week for 3 or 4 weeks we were calling them every other day, telling them we really needed our paychecks. They just didn't come until finally...

R: They wouldn't let us talk to Paul or Ray, who was the head manager at that time. They wouldn't talk to us, they weren't available. We left our number, they had our phone number and our address and they would not return our calls until finally we had to threaten to call L&I.

K: Though an employee, we didn't end up talking to them at all. Right after that we got the checks within two days.

?: *About the pay stubs, the people who complained, was there any retaliation against them?*

R: One of the employees, she was a shift leader, complained a lot about it. She was taken into the office and yelled at. I don't know the exact details of that conversation, but I know she was reprimanded very severely to the point where she was in tears.

It has also been claimed that current management rewarded those who provided info on union activity and those who refrained from the organizing effort. Did you witness favoritism by management of some employees at the expense of other employees while you were working there?

R: There was definitely favoritism.

K: There were some tremendous workers there that Paul wasn't fond of because they did tell him when they thought he was out of line. There were lots of incidences like that. He really liked Ricardo and me when we first began working for him. He made a lot of promises that he said he would absolutely keep. As we and some other people became disenfranchised with him, we didn't received the kind of rewards we did before.

?: *What kind of things did he promise?*

R: When they first took over the business, they cut pay and said they were cutting pay because they were going to implement a profit sharing program. They promised that some sort of percentage of the profits would go to the employees at the end of each month.

K: I think we did have this in writing, didn't we? Didn't he pass out a packet or something?

R: I don't know it if was in writing, it was definitely not in our contract.

?: *You had a contract?*

R: Well, kind of.

K: He wrote out some little notes when he first came and gave them to everybody at an employee meeting and said things like "I always keep my promises. Even though I'm cutting your wages to $5.35."

R: There was some sort of system where you had a 30 day trial period and then your wage would go up. Regular employees would get $5.15 and move up to $5.35. Shift leaders would get $5.35 and move up to $5.50. Which is really absolutely nothing for a shift leader.

K: Shift leaders ran the entire restaurant. They wouldn't call them managers because giving a manager $5.35 would sound extra bad. They would be the one person in charge of the restaurant. They had to be sure that the food was out, that the place was clean at the end of the night. They did all the books, they dealt with customers, they dealt with all the stuff at the register, had to decide when to send people home according to the books and when to have more people come in. A lot of stress and a lot of responsibility. Once we realized that we would be getting $5.35 we tried to talk to him. This is just ridiculous for the amount of work we are doing. It was also stressful mediating between people that weren't shift leaders and the boss.

?: *You found yourself protecting people?*

K: Yes. Paul had started a policy that if the shift leaders, Ricardo and I were shift leaders, noticed someone doing something that wasn't good for the business three times then they would be automatically fired.

R: If we noticed something out-of-line or that wasn't efficient, then we were supposed to tell them and they would get a warning. A second time they would get another warning. The third time they were supposed to be fired.

K: We had a lot of discussions about what would fall under that category. It was hard not to forget something at the end of the day's clean up. How harsh were we going to be? With those kind of things there was just a lot of leeway for him to play favorites and he did?

R: We didn't report most of the violations.

K: We just tried to calm him down and only reported what we thought was at all necessary like business' survival.

?: *So if someone messed up cleaning three times...?*

K: Yes. Forgetting to fill the ice machine or not sweeping well enough, anything like that.

?: *You said that "when they took over the business", did Paul not start up the business?*

R: Dan started up the buisness, he is now one of the co-owners. But it was just Dan at first and then Paul bought it and then Dan didn't have anything to do with it for a while and then Dan came back in.

"He had all the employees at a mandatory meeting and it was the first a lot of the employees had met him. The first thing he says is 'I could fire you. Right now, I could fire everybody here.'"

?: *Did things change after Dan stepped out for a while and Paul came in?*

R: Yes.

?: *That's when you started getting pay cuts?*

R: When he took over, he cut everybody's wages across the board.

?: *That's when things started getting bad?*

K: Yes. Daniel [the original owner] had never owned a restaurant before. The employees really ran the place. We figured out what worked just by doing it: what was faster, what the customers liked. We were used to being in charge. The couple of people who were managers at the time created the business I think. When Paul came in he was pretty insulting. He said, "This business isn't making enough money. I should fire all of you right now."

We felt like we were Burrito Heaven.

R: We had an employee meeting when he first came. The first thing he said was "You know, I could fire everybody, right now. I could fire everybody and start from scratch."

K: He said that periodically.

R: "Because I am such a nice guy, I'm not going to."

K: I think he wanted a traditional Mexican restaurant. He didn't want a sort of vegan/vegetarian Evergreen crowd. At first he was really taken aback by some of the people that worked there. He would kind of make comments about hippies. Not out in front of everyone about gay people and hippies, but there were side comments going on about that kind of thing. He has a military background and he's really uncomfortable with people who aren't his definition of normal. A couple of weeks down the road after he bought the business and realized that hippies were his clientele and that hippies behind the counter were a good thing, he jokingly said to me "I love hippies because hippies are making this business." So he is kind of insulting at first as well as indirectly threatening. Well, *directing* threatening. "I can fire you, I can fire you." That's directly threatening.

?: *So was this said in sort of a joking manner with sort of a threat underneath?*

R: I didn't see it as a joke.

K: It wasn't a joke at all.

R: He had all the employees at a mandatory meeting and it was the first a lot of the employees had met him. The first thing he says is "I could fire you. Right now, I could fire everybody here."

K: He said "I am going to, but Brian" (who was with him for the first few weeks, and later left because he and Paul were volatile) talked me out of it. So you are going to take the $5.15 an hour." Some people quit right away because that was just not enough. A lot of people were making six at that point.

R: A lot people started at six when the business first opened. Some people had

(Continued next page)

(Burrito, continued)

been there a full year.

K: People with like 20 years in the food business. It's just not fair.

?: *So he didn't have a whole lot of appreciation for skill or professionalism?*

R: No, no, not at all.

K: He was just trying to make money.

R: He has never appreciated his employees. As a shift leader you had to help set up the restaurant in the morning. We had two different kinds of beans and I forgot to put a spoon in one of the beans so there was only one spoon there for both. He took me aside and made a real big point of it that I forgot to put the second spoon in and that's a health violation, using the same spoon in the two beans. He was really upset about that.

K: He considered it a warning, one of the three strikes.

R: Then one day a lot of the employees couldn't come and we had a really hectic lunch rush. Paul and Brian were working as employees. It was then that they realized that they could not run the place. They had no idea what they were doing. They were putting wax lined containers in the nacho cooker and it would just melt the wax, and he had been yelling at me because I had put in a plate because it was "to go."

K: The whole place was falling apart all day. We worked really, really, really hard for them. They recognized that at least. It was insulting though because things like what Ricardo mentioned with the spoon would happen and there was no way to please them. One day I was carrying a tray of salsas, "to go" salsas, and I put them on top of a stack of salsas that someone hadn't stacked quite right. My tray fell back on the floor and the salsas were spilled. Here I was setting up the restaurant, trying to hurry up. Paul comes up to me and says "You know, those salsas are coming out of your paycheck." I don't know what it was, a dollar, 50 cents. It came out of my paycheck.

?: *You weren't allowed to make mistakes...*

K: No, no. He just didn't see things for what they were. There were a few of us that really worked hard for him. We would say to each other, what are they going to do when they get a whole bunch of employees that, by their being rude to them, just won't care and will do the absolute minimum to keep their jobs. The place isn't going to run because they don't know what they're doing.

?: *What would you say to employees currently working at Burrito Heaven and those thinking of applying there?*

K: I would just suggest they know their legal rights.

R: Know the labor laws, and insist the employers abide by them because they will try not to.

?: *Will they retaliate against someone who stands up for their rights?*

R: It's hard to say. At times they did and at times they didn't. But I wouldn't put it past them.

K: Yeah, I think they are sneaky and I think money is more important then valuing their employees. However, they are smart enough to know when they are going to get themselves in trouble or a comment they made is going to get them in trouble, they'll try to manipulate...

?: *Smooth it out?*

K: It may also be useful for people to fill out little comment cards in there. Also, Paul is often in there. If they can address him, he will usually sit down and talk for sometime. He really is a smooth talker and a business man. Say "I really enjoy your business, but we are concerned that you're not treating your employees well. Have legal labor practices or we can't patronize your business anymore." I think that would be the best thing than everybody just stop going. It would be good for them to hear it.

?: *Anything you would like to add?*

R: I just wanted to add a little bit more about when Paul first took over the business. When he promised the profit sharing thing. After a while they just kind of dropped off the rhetoric all together. They didn't mention it anymore and kind of swept it under the rug. For the first few months Burrito Heaven was making money.

K: We saw the books so we know.

R: They claimed that because they had to make a payment on the business, (they considered that as part of the business expense) they didn't make any money. So we didn't get a share of the profit and they were making money.

K: They were making a profit beyond the overhead.

R: Yeah, it wasn't just a matter of overhead, it was making payments on the business, just part of the switching of hands. It was a really sneaky way they did that. To include that as an expense, to include that with the overhead so that there was no net profit.

K: There was also the promise that recipes would be paid for.

R: Oh, I forgot all about that. They said that was one of the big things they were trying to promote, they wanted us to feel that we were part of the restaurant.

K: Creativity and new ideas.

R: Yeah, we were going to help the restaurant grow.

K: He (Paul) had taken a lot of these new managerial classes and stuff.

R: So he said that any improvment that any employee made that made the company money, that employee would directly see some of that profit. This was one more thing they said at the employee meeting. Everyone heard it. It wasn't just kind of mentioned on the side. This was part of the big platform. They had all kinds of diagrams...

K: Oh, that was when they had a little pyramid diagram with profit dribbling down.

R: They also owned Fandagos which was at the Farmers' Market.

K: A little truck.

R: I was working there for a shile. We were serving fish tacos and I had changed the fish taco recipe. People like it a lot better. They soon brought it over to Burrito Heaven as a special.

K: He didn't just add a spice.

R: Yeah, I changed it quite a bit. They used it at Burrito Heaven for about a month, placing it on the board once or twice a week. It was really starting to catch on. People would come in on days it wasn't on the board and ask for it. They thought it was part of the regular menu.

K: At first people were going like "fish tacos?" But once they tasted it, they really liked it.

R: People wrote on the comment cards that the fish tacos were really great and that they should be on the regular menu. They were using them more and more regularly.

K: They were even starting to talk about putting it on the regular menu.

R: So I said, "Well, I'd like to see some of that money if you are using this recipe." Right after that they stopped using the recipe.

K: After five or six weeks worth of using it, Ricardo didn't get paid anything and they just took it off the menu. It's just a bunch of B.S.

?: *Anything else?*

K: Just that they will always try to get the most out of you for the least. The employees should know that and the community should know that. Hopefully, if they get smart and realize that business it going to be hurt, they'll take a new philosophy.

?: *Do you eat at Burrito Heaven?*

R: Nope.

K: No.

> ***"... just because they serve vegetarian and vegan food and have sort of a laid back atmosphere, it doesn't necessarily mean that they treat their employees well. "***

R: Yeah, there was a lot of that.

K: They can be controlled, I think, if employees do know their rights and their solidarity in the work place and community pressure to keep them in line.

?: *What is the most important thing the community needs to know or keep in mind about Burrito Heaven?*

R: I would just say that they need to know that just because they serve vegetarian and vegan food and have sort of a laid back atmosphere, it doesn't necessarily mean that they treat their employees well. I have heard from a lot of people that "Oh, that place can't be bad, that place is great." They assume because of that atmosphere that they must treat their employees right. I don't know if they are going to change their practices, but I think it's important for people to know that it is possible. They need to listen to the employees.

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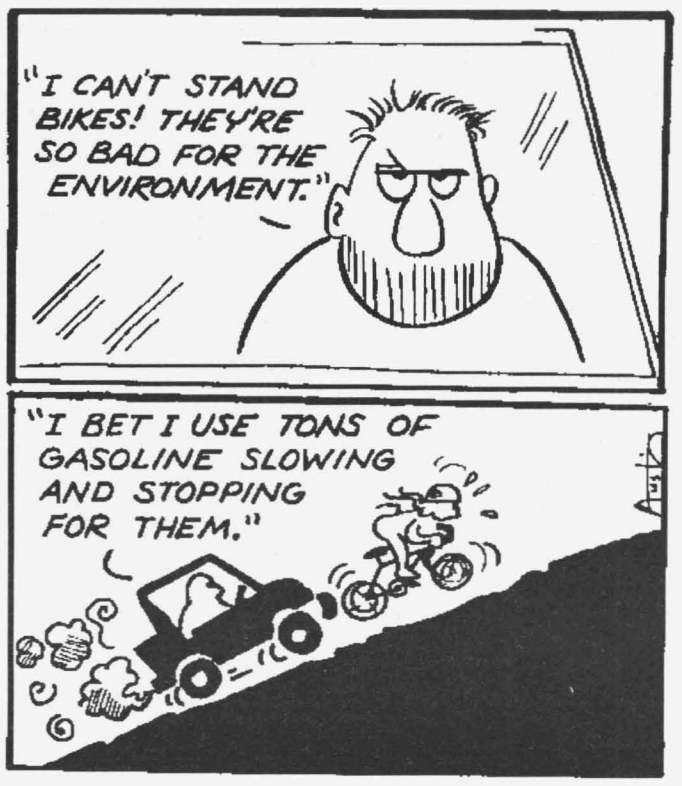

Olympia I.W.W. Wins Election at LIBROS SIN FRONTERAS

Jennifer Phipps

"The passage of (more than) a dozen eventful years has made it easy for people in the United States to forget that Nicaragua's Sandinista Revolution of 1979 was once hailed by most of the world as they way to slice through the Gordian knot of repression and passivity that had tied up Nicaragua for nearly five centuries." (Tina Rosenberg in Children of Cain, p. 274).

Ten years ago the owner/director of Libros Sin Fronteras, Michael Shapiro, began his business of importing Latin American books and distributing them nationwide to schools, libraries, and individuals. What made this venture especially unique was that it had been intended, from its very inception, to be a solidarity project with Nicaragua. The original intent was to break the cultural blockade that President Reagan had imposed as a means of undermining the Sandinista government. Once in power, Reagan responded to the Sandinistas with immediate force to quash what he called a "Marxist Sandinista takeover of Nicaragua." At this time the government in Nicaragua devoted much of its energy to seeking solutions to such social problems as inadequate medical care, a raise in basic living standards, insufficient vocational and higher education as well as a worker's right to organize. The election of the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.) as the sole bargaining agent for the workers at Libros creates yet another bond of solidarity to not only the Sandinistas but all people who believe in a workers right to unionize their workplace.

The workers at Libros had been seeking a personnel policy for two solid years. They sought a written policy that would include basic issues as a disciplinary procedure, a system for raises and criteria for promotions. When Shapiro tired of these negotiation meetings he unilaterally imposed his final version of the policy. If his version of the policy was not signed by all employees within seven days he threatened termination. At this point a majority of the workers formally unionized. During the informal negotiations some of the workers did make headway on benefits. These included an establishment of vacation time and three holidays. On the other hand, part-time workers lost benefits that had previously been granted, including medical care by raising the minimal number of hours needed to qualify.

The union drive at Libros should be a sounding call to the community that even workplaces with a progressive mission can and should unionize. In many ways this drive can be used as a model for other workplaces in the area. The I.W.W. (also known as the Wobblies) chose the strategy of attaining legal recognition from the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). This meant following a very straight-forward procedure which included first gathering authorization cards from employees. All an authorization card means is that the employee believes an election should take place. The authorization card does not ask an employee to agree or disagree with the union or to join the union or pay dues. It simply authorizes an election to take place. When one third of employees at a workplace have signed authorization cards, the case is assigned to a case manager at the NLRB. This person has the responsibility of setting-up the election, which will be done either through mail-in balloting or an on-site polling booth. Once this step is complete the case manager tallies the votes and a majority for the union wins the election.

The union drive at Libros should be a sounding call to the community that even workplaces with a progressive mission can and should unionize.

In the case of Libros, six authorization cards were collected and five out of the seven employees voted for the I.W.W. to represent them. The process could have been simplified had the owner voluntarily recognized the union. Instead, he attempted to slow the process down by appealing to the NLRB, claimimg that one of the workers had supervisory powers (the right to hire and fire) and should be thrown out of the "bargaining unit" (meaning that the vote would have been taken away from this worker). A hearing was called to measure the validity of this charge. Ultimately the owner's charge was rejected.

The workers chose the I.W.W., of all unions, for two fundamental reasons. First, dues for the I.W.W. are extremely low. They are based on a person's income, so they are sliding scale- from $3 to $15 per month. Second was the democratic nature of the union. Rather than a hierarchical, bureaucratic union workers develop, organize, and carry out their own campaign. The Wobblies do not treat unionism as simply another kind of business, as many larger unions do. Instead workers in their own particular workplace understand their collective interest first-hand and act upon that interest in what they determine to be the most appropriate method.

The Wobblies have had a busy year, with the Libros campaign following on the heels of another union drive at the Fish Tale Ale Microbrewery. There have also been members from around the Puget Sound region who have participated in the Centralia Mural Committee to commemorate the murder of fellow Wobbly Nathan Wesley Everest, who was slain in 1919 by American Legionnaires. At this time the I.W.W. in Olympia also has two other organizing drives in motion. Members also meet once a month to talk and receive advice about the status of their respective organizing drives. Libros Sin Fronteras is the first successful drive of several that are brimming with potential.

It should be noted that owner-director Shapiro is a contributor to several local causes, including donations to Books to Prisoners and the Santo-Tomas Sister County Association. It is the hope of the workers at Libros that he will see the successful unionizing drive which has taken place in his business as consistent with the overall mission of Libros as well as with the organizations to which he contributes. That is, to encourage dignity and respect between one's fellow humankind not only "without borders" but also alongside the people with whom he co-exists on a day-to-day basis. Now that hope will be put to the test as they wait to see whether he will indeed bargain in "good faith" as the National Labor Relations Act specifies.

If you would like to receive more information concerning the I.W.W. please write to: I.W.W., P.O Box 2775, Olympia, WA 98507.

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Repeal Revised Code of Washington 9.05

Legalize Anarchy

Jess Grant

A statewide campaign to repeal Washington's "Anarchy and Sabotage" statutes (RCW 9.05) got a strong start on Labor Day in Olympia. Hundreds of people got a chance to hear about the Wobblies' drive to decriminalize membership in their union (the Industrial Workers of the World) by repealing the antiquated "Criminal Syndicalism" laws. These laws, written at the height of the anti-radical hysteria surrounding World War I, have not been enforced in 75 years. Yet they remain on the books, a sad reminder of the days when right-wing vigilantes could attack the Wobblies and get away with murder, as they did in Centralia in November of 1919.

A brief discussing various legal and historical aspects of the statute has been forwarded to State Senator Karen Fraser, who we hope will act as our legislative sponsor. What follows is an edited version of that Memorandum of Opinion.

CONCERNING:

The potential consequences of membership in the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), a labor organization, especially as regards criminal sanction, disbarment, and immigration restriction:

QUESTIONS

Are current members of the IWW subject to criminal prosecution under Washington State's "Anarchy and Sabotage" statutes (RCW 9.05 Sections .010 to .160)?

Can Washington lawyers be disbarred for supporting the IWW?

Can immigrants and naturalized citizens have their U.S. citizenship denied or revoked because of their IWW membership?

If the answer to any or all of these questions is "yes," do the relevant laws, which effectively criminalize IWW membership, constitute good public policy or should they be repealed?

ANSWERS

Questions 1-3. Yes, RCW 9.05.010 effectively makes membership in the IWW a felony punishable by prison, fine, or both. The Washington State Supreme Court has upheld the disbarment of an attorney for advocating IWW principles (*In Re Smith*, 133 Wash. 145) , and the Federal Courts have upheld the denial of citizenship based on IWW membership (*In Re Olson*, 4 F.2d 417). None of these laws have been tested since the 1920s, however, and it's unlikely that Washington State law enforcement officials will begin arresting or prosecuting alleged violators of the Anarchy and Sabotage statutes any time soon.

Question 4. The Anarchy and Sabotage statutes of the RCW are antiquated relics of a bygone era, mechanisms of political repression meant to complement the mob mentality responsible for the infamous "Centralia Massacre." The Anarchy and Sabotage statutes deserve to go the way of HUAC hearings, Japanese relocation camps, and other abuses of State police power. Rarely if ever applied in this State the last seventy-five years, the laws are at best unnecessary. We urge you to act forcefully for the repeal of the Anarchy and Sabotage RCW statutes.

FACTS

The IWW was founded in 1905, and continues organizing unions today with the same principles that made it so feared in its heyday. The union's most recent *General Organization Bulletin* reports over 800 members in eight countries, small by many standards but active and growing. The group's literature continues to advocate for the abolition of capitalism through direct action at the point of production, renouncing violence but encouraging sabotage which it now defines as "the conscious withdrawal of efficiency." Monkey-wrenching is still taught as one of many possible direct tactics capable of winning concessions from the employer, and the organization's constitution has nearly the same Preamble today as the one that was entered into evidence by the State in 1925 as irrefutable proof of the union's seditious goals (*In Re Olson*, 4 F.2d 417).

At the same time, the laws which were designed to curtail the union's activities remain on the books. Current practice is to ignore the violation of statute presented by the group's continued existence, but a sudden surge in IWW membership or a change in the political climate could trigger a crackdown on its legitimate union activity under the guise of these still extant statutes. The shadow of imminent repression creates a chilling effect on the union's ability to organize among workers and tends to stifle the free exchange of ideas. This hostile legal environment can only be changed by legislative repeal of the offending statutes.

we strongly urge the repeal of RCW 9.05, the Anarchy and Sabotage statutes – the time has come to abolish these repressive laws. Legalize anarchy!

DISCUSSION

The first law against Criminal Syndicalism in this state was passed in 1917 over the veto of the Governor, then replaced two years later by the more carefully written Session Laws of 1919. These new laws outlawed both Sabotage and Criminal Syndicalism. Though the latter of the two was eventually abandoned, Chapter 173 (*Crime of Sabotage*) has been incorporated almost verbatim into today's RCW 9.05.060-.090. For all intents and purposes, the original law remains in effect and has been upheld by both the State and Federal Supreme Courts (*State v. Hennessey*, 114 Wash. 351, *Whitney v. California*, 274 U.S. 368).

A host of challenges were made to the original Sabotage and Criminal Syndicalism statutes, nearly all of which were decided against the appellants in 1921 by Washington's Supreme Court in *State v. Hennessey*(114 Wash. 351). The law was resoundingly upheld, and subsequent appeals of the law that year were generally rejected on the basis that the substantive issues had all been settled in *Hennessey*, though a couple of minor questions remained to be settled in cases like *State v. McLennen* (1921, 116 Wash. 612), *State v. Hestings* (1921, 115 Wash. 19), and *State v. Kowalchuk* (1921, 116 Wash. 592).

In addition to these possible criminal charges, IWW members (or "Wobblies") are subject to other legal risks. The disbarment of Centralia lawyer and IWW supporter Elmer Smith was upheld in 1925 by the Washington Supreme Court (*In Re Smith*, 133 Wash. 145). The court upheld Smith's disbarment on the basis that he had overstepped "permissible bounds when he advocates changes by criminal or other unlawful means." It was enough for the court that "in his addresses...under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, the literature of that organization was circulated among his listeners, which teaches both sabotage and criminal syndicalism as a means of enforcing industrial changes...This literature is vile."

The Washington State Bar Association thus succeeded in punishing one of the most vocal defenders of the IWW. "The Mackintosh decision made it plain that the disbarment was approved less because of what Smith said or appeared to advocate than because the men he sought to set free were members of an organization that was still as much hated and feared as ever" (McClelland, 1987). The personal cost to Smith was high. "...(T)he shock of being rejected by fellow lawyers, denounced by the supreme court, and banned from the bar, aggravated...(his) chronic stomach ulcers." The precedent set by *In Re Smith* still stands and poses a real threat to the attorneys who represent the IWW in its battles today.

The denial of a petition for citizenship by IWW member Gust Olson was upheld at the Federal level (District Court, 1925, *In Re Olson*, 4 F.2d 417). District Judge Neterer wrote in his majority opinion "The teachings of the (IWW), its purposes and design, as it relates to organized government, is not conducive to the peace and tranquillity of society. The principles...are not calculated to promote peace and good order, but rather a declaration of warfare between classes of people, and are opposed to the very existence of the state...It recognizes no country and knows no flag." A statutory basis for such immigration restriction remains in effect. Title 8 of the U.S. Code, Section 1182 provides for the exclusion of aliens "who are anarchists, or who...are members of or affiliated with any organization that advocates or teaches...sabotage."

It may be useful to place this collection of anti-syndicalism laws within their proper historical context. The political climate was such that Teddy Roosevelt could state "every district where the IWW starts rioting should be placed under martial law, and cleaned up by military methods...It is time to strike our enemies at home heavily and quickly" (Wayne Law Review, 1974). "The World War I war hysteria in the United States was ubiquitous and intense... Extraordinary measures could be taken during the War with little objection from any responsible or influential quarter...The courts were both unable and unwilling to interfere with this process...The result was a judicial establishment which became the tool of political suppression. The law became the codification of intolerance, wartime policy, and political expediency."

CONCLUSIONS

There already exists sufficient regulation of union activities within the National Labor Relations Act and subsequent labor legislation. If the IWW commits unfair labor practices as defined within the Act they can and should be held accountable like any other labor union. But additional criminal penalties for belonging to a particular union, advocating a particular kind of unionism, or promoting certain union tactics places an unfair burden on IWW members. For all of the reasons mentioned above, we strongly urge the repeal of RCW 9.05, the Anarchy and Sabotage statutes – the time has come to abolish these repressive laws. Legalize anarchy!

PETITION

WHEREAS the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 9.05 (Anarchy and Sabotage statutes) was written between 1909 and 1919 at the height of the anti-radical hysteria surrounding World War I, and

WHEREAS RCW 9.05 effectively outlaws membership in the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), a legitimate labor union, and

WHEREAS the criminalization of IWW membership has a chilling effect on the union's ability to organize among workers, and

WHEREAS adequate regulation of the IWW's activity exists within the National Labor Relations Act and other relevant labor legislation,

THEREFORE, we the undersigned citizens of the State of Washington do hereby petition the State Legislature to repeal the Anarchy and Sabotage statutes (RCW 9.05).

_____
Signature

_____
Name

_____
Address

_____
City Zip

Please return the petitions to: IWW, Box 2775, Olympia, WA 98507. We'll forward them to Senator Fraser.

Flimsy Convictions Lead to Executions in Texas

In the last five months, at least two persons were put to death in Texas (Death Penalty Capital of the Western World) based on questionable evidence and procedure.

Terry Washington, a 33-year-old African American man with mental retardation, was executed on May 6th by lethal injection at the Walls Unit in Huntsville, Texas.

His case is permeated with ignorance about his mental disabilities and how they impacted his ability to assist in his own defense. In addition to his mental retardation, Washington suffers from Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, and has been diagnosed with diffuse brain damage that has affected every function except movement and vision. His case also presents troubling questions of innocence.

At all times during his interrogation by police investigators, he remained cooperative with the officers, yet never confessed. Even after becoming aware that his speech patterns and attitude were that of a 3 to 4-year-old, they continued to question him, assuming that because he was deferential to authority figures, eventually he would admit the killing.

Washington's court appointed attorney made no independent investigation into Washington's mental state, and failed to request a community forensic evaluation to determine whether or not Washington had the ability to assist his attorney in his own defense or even to understand the severity of the charges against him. Moreover, his lawyer did not even request an evaluation of his client -- an evaluation that the Supreme Court guarantees criminal defendants upon the simple request from the accused.

Additionally, the record indicates that both the judge and the prosecuting attorneys possessed information about Washington's mental retardation, and did nothing to raise the issue of his competency to stand trial, even though the Code of Professional Responsibility suggests that they ought to have done so. Higher courts, with the power to force and examination of these issues, have repeatedly and routinely decided that these serious questions did not warrant reopening the conviction or sentence.

Irineo Tristan Montoya, a Mexican National, was executed by lethal injection on June 18, 1997 in Huntsville, Texas. This was inspite of Mr. Tristan Montoya being denied a fair trial.

Under the "Vienna Convention on Consular Relation, the United States was obligated to inform all foreign nationals arrested within the United States without undue delay of their right to contact their consul for assistance." However,"after his original arrest,Irineo Tristan Montoya was uniformed of his right to speak with the Mexican Consul, clearly tainting his opportunity to a fair trial. His conviction was based on a confession he signed without a lawyer present and the confession was in English, a language he neither spoke, read nor understood.

"...capital punishment is an intolerable denial of civil liberties and is inconsistent with the fundamental values of our democratic system... race, poverty, and geographical location continue to tilt the scales of justice whenever death penalty verdicts are sought and handed down."

American Civil Liberties Union

A US Congressional report by the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights in October 1993 listed 48 condemned men who had been freed from death row since 1972. The report blamed inadequate legal safeguards to prevent wrongful executions and listed numerous inherent flaws in the criminal justice system. The report concluded: "Judging by past experience, a substantial number of death row inmates are indeed innocent, and there is a high risk that some of them will be executed."

List of Executions in Texas for 1997

Richard Brimage, Jr.	(White)
John Kennedy Barefield	(Black)
David Herman	(White)
David Wayne Spence	(White)
Billy Joe Woods	(White)
Kenneth E. Gentry	(White)
Benjamin H. Boyle	(White)
Ernest Orville Baldree	(White)
Terry Washington	(Black)
Anthony Ray Westley	(Black)
Clifton Belyeu	(White)
Richard Gerry Drinkard	(White)
Clarence A. Lackey	(White)
Bruce Edwin Callins	(Black)
Larry Wayne White	(White)
Robert A. Madden	(White)
Patrick F. Rogers	(Black)
Kenneth B. Harris	(Black)
Dorsie L. Johnson	(Black)
Davis Lozada	(Latino)
Earl R. Behringer	(White)
David Wayne Stoker	(White)
Eddie James Johnson	(Black)
Irineo Tristan Montoya	(Mex..)
Robert W. West, Jr.	(Native)
James Carl Lee Davis	(Black)
Jessel Turner	(Black)

Pending Executions

9-25	Benjamin Stone	(Wh)
9-30	Johnny Cockrum	(Wh)
10-1	Da Roud Adanandus-El	(Bk)
10-8	Ricky Lee Gre	(Wh)
10-15	Leopoldo Narvaiz, Jr.	(Lat)
10-28	Kenneth Ray Ransom	(Bk)
12-9	Javier Suarez Medina	(Lat)

Books To Prisoners
Requests from Texas Death Row

I'm a indigent death row inmate and would like to request that you send me a dictionary, thesaurus, or any books about songwriting or the music business. I sencerely apprciate any books you may be able to send. Charles

I'm currently on death row in Texas as a result of being wrongfully convicted and subsequently sentenced to death for a crime I did not commit. I'm writing to you for your assistance in obtaining some books to read. I'm indigent and can't afford these books. I was given you address to write in hopes of getting some help. Since y'all distribute books to prison inmates. I was wondering could you provide me with the following books: Joycelyn Elder, M.D. From sharecroppers Daughter to Surgeon General of the United States of America; No free ride, From the Mean Streets to the Mainstrean by Kweisi Mfume; 1001 Things Everyone Should Know about African-American History by Jeffrey C. Stewart.

Those are some I have in mind. I'll accept any of three or all, if possible. They'll be greatly appreciated and shared as well as cherished. I look forward to hearning from y'all soon. Take care, Mr. B

I would very much enjoy and appreciate any books you could send me to read. I am in this cell 21 hours each day so a little good reading goes along way. I will make sure and pass the good books around to other prisoners once I have finished reading them. I enjoy books on peoples' lives or anything that is educational or true stroies of any kind. Tanks so much for your time and help.

Steve, TX

Lawyers Call for Moratorium

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 3, 1997 -- The American Bar Association House of Delegates approved a call for a moratorium on executions in this country until jurisdicitons implement policies to ensure that death penalty cases are administered fairly, impartially and in accordance with due process and minimize the risk that innocent persons may be executed.

Books to Prisoner Special October Events

• Friday, Oct.3rd 5-10 pm
"Prison Art from the Inside Out"
Poetry and various mediums of art by inmates in the Books to Prisoners Program. Highlighted are Paños, a new cultural art form emerging from the Texas Prisons.
116 E 4th Ave (above Bulldog News)

• Friday, Oct 31st 7-10:30 pm
"Halloween Costume Party with Stella"
$4 admission ($1 off for every good book, no tricks)
Liberation Cafe, 116 E 4th Ave

• Open Work Session every Thurs. 3-9 pm. Join us. We need lots of help answering letters and wrapping packages.

• Buy Food! Eat Hearty! Help Books to Prisoners. Bring us all the grocery receipts you can from Bayview and Ralph's Thriftway (dated from Apr. 1997-Oct. 1997). The project will receive 1%, every penny helps!
Note: We need receipts by Sept 29th!! You can even mail them. (see address below)

• Soup to Soap it all helps! Save the UPC code from any Western Family product bring or mail these to us at B to P, 116 E 4th Ave. Olympia WA 98501

• Books and donations can be dropped off at our workspace above Bulldog News.

Your Help Is Needed

Because of the huge number of letters Books for Prisoners-Olympia Support Group receives each month and its limited resources, requests often wait many months to be filled. Thousands of letters still reamin in boxes. Your ehlp and generaousity are urgently needed.

If we desire individuals in this country's prions to be caring, thoughtful and sympathetic, then we too need to be caring, thoughtful and sympathetic. We need to "walk the talk." Please donate you time, money or books.

In greatest demand are:

English, Spanish/English, Southeast Asian dictionaries, thesaurus, new almanaces, and GED books.

Frequently requested are:

African-American, Chicano/Latino, and Native American history and progressive U.S. history.

Please donate:

- **Any other good books**
- **Stamps and stamp money**
- **Money for tape, wrapping paper, copying**

Please bring donations of books to the Books to Prisoner-Olympia office at the Liberation Cafe above Bulldog News.

And please make checks payable to Liberation Cafe c/o Books to Prisoners

Address: Books to Prisoners c/o Liberation Cafe, 115 4th Ave, Olympia WA 98501

Telephone: (360) 352-7336

Inmates — All correspondence *must* go through the main branch:

Books to Prisoners
Left Bank Books
92 Pike Street
Seattle WA 98101

(Letters, continued)

against renters with Section 8 Certificates and low income vouchers; Provide protection against rapid rate hikes; To require owners to repair neglected apartments. We'll keep you posted on CAT's progress.

Greg Bye, Portland

Thurston Santo Tomas Sister-County Association

Annual Potluck and Membership Meeting Monday, October 20th First United Methodist Church

6pm Potluck, 7pm Presentations

Everyone is invited to the Meeting We hope you and your family and friends will join us for a lively evening of good food and company as we celebrate another year of friendship and solidarity with the people of Santo Tomas, Nicaragua. An outrageous potluck begins the evening. Please bring your favorite dish to share and TSTSCA will make up a mean batch of tamales, gallo pinto, arroz con leche and other Nicaraguan culinary delights. Following the meal, student's from this year's TESC delegation to Santo Tomas will show slides and share their stories of our sister community. If you haven't been to a TSTSCA event before or since last year's potluck party, now is your chance to join the fun!

For more information please call 866-1912.

FAST TRACK UPDATE

Look for a Vote in October

Looking for a way to unite liberal Democrats and Wall Street Republicans, Clinton delayed his request for Fast Track authority by a week. Liberals had wanted strong language in any Fast Track bill that would guarantee workers the right to unionize and the right of populations to environmental protection - under penalty of sanctions. Not surprisingly, Clinton could not put such a deal together. The Fast Track bill that Clinton introduced on September 16th is widely considered to be worse for environmental and labor concerns than the earlier version that the original NAFTA was passed under in 1993.

The most controversial points of the new Fast Track are:

1) Language on the new Fast Track has been changed to ensure that under no circumstances can labor or environmental play a role in trade agreements negotiated under Fast Track. However existing labor and environmental rules can be challenged as they are considered to have a "distorting effect on trade."

2) The new Fast Track would be in effect until 2005. This would lock future presidents in to the new anti-labor and environment language. Because the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) and other far reaching agreements are not specifically excluded, they are considered to be subject to the Fast Track process.

3) The expansion of NAFTA to Chile as well as all GATT-WTO related agenda items are "Grandfathered" in to the new Fast Track. In other words, if Fast Track is approved Clinton will not need to specifically request Fast Track authority for NAFTA expansion to Chile.

4) Labor and environmental concerns are specifically relegated to the World Trade Organization (WTO). However the WTO announced in December 1996 that it would not deal with labor issues, instead such items would be forwarded to the International Labor Organization (ILO). Environmental issues will be sent to the WTO's Trade and Environment Committee, whose mission is to remove environmental laws that limit trade.

If Clinton gets his new Fast Track bill approved, all of us who care about labor rights, environmental protection, economic justice, human rights, public safety and democratic governance will be at risk of spending the next eight years in rear guard battles to defend past gains rather than moving forward. Public Citizen says that Fast Track is a winnable fight. Indeed Clinton and his corporate sponsors are running scared. Numerous polls have shown that Americans are increasingly skeptical of the claims of Free Trade boosters. Clinton is pushing for passage of his Fast Track bill in October, because he knows that there is no way that he can get it from Congress in the election year of 1998. Much of the Washington delegation is officially undecided. With enough public pressure, it is quite possible that Adam Smith and Linda Smith will vote against Fast Track! Because of the scorch the earth language of the new Fast Track bill Senator Patty Murray will find few political fig leafs to hide behind if she votes yes. While the pro-Fast Track side has vast financial resources on their side, we have public opinion on ours.

People, we CAN stop Fast Track and give proponents of humane values a much stronger position when NAFTA expansion and MAI come up for a vote. Please make a phone call, write a letter, and then make another phone call! Congress' toll free number is: 1-888-723-5246. Please be respectful but persistent.

Volunteers are still needed for tabling against Fast Track (Farmers Market, Co-ops, TESC, etc). Contact Olympia Stop Fast Track at 754-9585.

Two Internet sites for learning more about Fast Track and MAI are http://www.citizen.org/gtw and http://www.islandnet.com/plethora

Michael MacSems

Welfare and Human Rights Monitoring Project

Have you been denied benefits? Have you been sanctioned? Have you been misinformed or harassed by your social worker? Have you lost your housing, your childcare, gone hungry, been forced to leave school?

You Are Not Alone!

Tell your story to a human rights monitor or send in human rights violation report. We need to hear your story.

Viewing Washington's Welfare Policies through the Lens of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

"Recognition of the inherent dignity of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world."

Thus begins the Preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed in 1948 by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and ratified by the United States, along with 4 other original members of the United Nations. The General Assembly urged:

"Every individual and every organ of society . . . to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance."

Since its initial ratification almost fifty years ago, there has been growing recognition of the significance of the Declaration among both world leaders and ordinary citizens around the globe. It is the moral centerpiece of human rights work and an important tool for advocates and lawyers.

The Declaration contains thirty articles spelling out underlying moral principles as well as specific rights. Looking through its lens makes it clear that some welfare policies and regulations currently in place in Washington State are far from the common standards, rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration. The following comparisons illustrate how these policies and regulations violate the human rights of many of Washington's citizens.

Article 25

(1) *"Everyone has the rights to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond control."*

(2) *"Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection."*

In Washington, AFDC benefits for a family of three are only 50% of the monthly federal poverty level ($1082). Homelessness and poverty are increasing. Access to medical care and other essential services is decreasing. Legislated time on assistance threatens the very survival of recipients and their children.

Article 12

"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor attacks upon his honor and reputation."

AFDC recipients' rights to privacy, honor and reputation have long been under assault. The current laws stigmatize poor parents and children and do not allow them to develop as full human beings.

Article 22

"Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality."

Current AFDC benefits are so low that recipients are not able to provide even the most basic need of their families. The maximum combined welfare and food stamp benefit for a family of three in Washington equals just 66% of the state need standard. Tragically, AFDC recipients have already seen their combined benefits drop by almost $25 a month as of January 1, 1997.

For information about the Monitoring Project in Washington State, please contact: Sara Oshikawa at (206) 660-2686 or Monica Peabody at (360) 753-4459.

Rain Song Beads
210 W. 4th Ave, Olympia ◆ 786-5662
Large selection semi-precious stones, African trade beads, F.W. Pearls, amber, sterling silver findings, crystals, hemp, and large hole beads
Open: M - Sat 10-6pm; Sun 12-4pm

Rainy Day RECORD CO.
2008 Harrison Ave., NW Olympia, WA 98502 (360) 357-4755
Huge Sale October 11th & 12th
Hours: M-Sat 10-8; Sun 12-5

JAMIE LEE & CO.
309 E. 4TH
OLYMPIA, WA
98501
786-6027
10% DISCOUNT FOR REFILLING PRODUCT BOTTLES
FULL SERVICE SALON BOTANICAL HAIR CARE PRODUCTS
HAIR · NAILS · MASSAGE · PIERCING · SKINCARE · PEDICURES · FACIALS · WAXING · EYE LASH & BROW TINTING · FREE CONSULTATIONS · FREE BANG TRIMS

Ramble
Imports & Oddities
• Huge Sale! Sept 22nd - Oct. 5th
• Tons of Ecuadoran wool sweaters!
• ETHNIC CLOTHING MADE OF SILKS, RAYONS, VELVETS, HEMP & BATIK
• INCENSE, TOO!
202 W 4th Ave. Olympia (360) 357-7004

PROTEST NIKE

at the end of their tournament on

Sunday, October 5, 1997
Indian Summer Country Golf Club

(Yelm Highway & College St., Olympia, WA)
Carpools leaving the Value Village @ noon

Call 705-2726 for more info.

In solidarity with other groups, we are asking NIKE to:

- **Pay workers in Nike-contracted factories a fair, livable wage.**
- **Allow independent monitoring of factories, as requested by Development and Peace, and as agreed to by The Gap Clothing in El Salvador.**
- **Support workers' right to organize for better wages and working conditions and stop allowing military suppression of strikes.**
- **Cease using child labor.**
- **Settle worker past claims and disputes and investigate every instance of abuse.**

Olympia Movement for Justice and Peace's 4th Annual Conference

Theme: Establishing a Labor-Community Coalition

Subjects: Labor History, Welfare Rights, Affirmative Action, Sweatshops

Saturday, November 15, 1997

This is your invitation to become a part of the planning of the conference.

First meeting on it: Wed., October 8th, 7pm in Liberation Cafe

For more info call 956-1771

Olympia Film Society's 14th Annual Film Festival October 17 - October 26

Including: Directors Noam Gonick, Gordon Ericksen, and Frank Grow ; Cinematographer Michael Spiller ; FilmMaker Lance Bangs

This year's opening night festivities will feature a street party including mambo dancers, a samba parade with Samba Olywa, mambo lessons, circus performers, refreshments and other live entertainment.

Most shows take place at the Capitol Theater in downtown Olympia. Ticket prices vary from $3 to $12. To receive a program or get more information about shows, show times, locations, and prices call 754-6670.

Radio Talk Show Training for Activists

Talk radio is an effective way to reach the public. The problem is conservatives take advantage of this better than we do.

Now you can do something about it, learn to take on Limbaugh or your local host and make radio work for you and your issues. Featuring Dave Paulson, a former talk show host and Democratic Communications Director.

Thursday, Oct. 2nd
7pm Liberation Cafe

WIP Ad Rep Opening

***Works In Progress* seeks outgoing person to sell advertising for progressive community newspaper. This is a paid position, commission to be negotiated.**

For those interested, please contact Wendy at 705-2726 or write to Works In Progress, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507-0295.

Olympia Political/Cultural Center
A.K.A. Liberation Cafe

(360) 352-7336 - 116 4th Ave in downtown Olympia (above Bulldog News)
LiberationCafe@juno.com and http://members.aol.com/LiberCafe/Pandp.html

October Events at Liberation Cafe

3rd, Friday - 6pm - ArtWalk Display: *including a Books To Prisoners display and the art of single mothers.*

15th, Wednesday - 7:30pm - Australian Rainforest Activist John Seed. *The 1997 Rainforest Deep Ecology Roadshow* presentation. Seed helped launch the Rainforest Action Network & the first U.S. rainforest campaign.

17th, Friday - 7pm - Follow-up Presentation on NIKE Protest. Discussion and video help frame the creation of a sustaining Olympia SweatShop Education Campaign and a Labor Rights Coalition in Olympia.

24th, Friday - 7pm - Olympia School Board Forum. Moderated with Q&A of candidates for the General Election: John McGee & Sonja Rasmussen.

30th, Thursday - 7pm - Speaking Engagement with Juan Pu Hernandez. Persecuted political activist from Guatemala, now of the Coordinating Council of COPMAGUA to assure the Indigenous rights of peoples to contribute to the construction of a democratic, pluricultural and multilingual nation.

31th, Friday - 7pm - Books To Prisoners Benefit: Costume ball with performances.

Weekly Events:

Mon. 7pm: free Spanish Class; Wed. 7pm: Liberation Cafe meetings; Thurs. 3pm: Books To Prisoners; Thurs. 7pm: Olympia AIDS Prevention Projects meeting; Sun. 4pm: Youth Liberation Movement meeting; IWW: last Sundays of every month at 5pm.

The Olympia Political Cultural Center (Liberation Cafe) promotes an alternative social and economic system based on meeting human needs, rather than the profit and wealth of a few. We seek to provide information, analysis, entertainment, art, and discussion that is not available from the corporate owned media and institutions.

We welcome your creativity, time, skills, and donations of money and supplies to help us grow. Liberation Cafe is a member-supported non-profit organization. We are able to maintain the space and put on events because of the support of our community. To find out how to get involved, or to schedule meetings/events, please call 352-7336.

The Cafe is not currently wheelchair accessible. For accomodations to meetings and/or events please call 352-7336.

LIBERATION CAFE NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT!

Liberation Cafe is a member-supported non-profit organization. We are able to maintain the space and put on events because of the support of our community. Membership is the simpliest way for you to help. To find out how to get involved, or to schedule meetings or events, please call Tara at 352-7336 or come by.

In 1973, KAOS began as a bold experiment in broadcasting.Since that time, we have grown into the South Sound's listener-supported community radio station. Now more than ever, we at KAOS are committed to:

LOCAL VOICES

INDEPENDENT MUSIC

GLOBAL NEWS

KAOS 89.3 fm

OLYMPIA COMMUNITY RADIO
http://www.kaosradio.org

(Circus, continued)

setting up the gigantic Big Top tent (during which a handler was observed shamelessly whipping one elephant). They had both Indian and African females, ranging in age from 14 to 53. A 6 year old male African elephant named Colonel was also on hand, but was already getting so unruly he would not be with the show much longer. While i was there, he broke one of two restraining wires in the makeshift pen that enclosed him with his African elephant friends.

Later on, i met a former employee of Circus Vargas named Brock, who was still magnetized by circuses and arrived to witness Carson & Barnes'. While chatting with him regarding his experiences with Circus Vargas, he told me two horror stories about the elephants. One involved an elephant rearing up on her hind legs while in a transport truck, resulting in her literally tearing the roof off the truck with her head and becoming trapped until they blowtorched a larger hole to release her. The other story was even more dramatic: A performing elephant didn't like her handler. For weeks the two of them had been 'feuding,' and one day the elephant couldn't take it any more. She picked the man up with a tusk and tossed him backward over her body; the man fell on his back onto a tent stake. Then the elephant did a headstand on him! Fortunately for him, the lion tamer was passing by with a cattle prod and proceeded to stun the elephant, who instantly fell over and calmed down. According to Brock, the man was out of the hospital and back with the circus within 6 months. I remarked that i hoped he no longer worked with elephants. I don't recall what became of the elephant in this instance, but i did find out that elephants are punished for misbehavior (probably much less severe than this example) by being separated from the rest of the herd, during which time the elephants constantly cry.

While i was hanging out with Ace, Brock, and the elephants, i witnessed an encounter with a handler ordering his elephant to back up because she was outside her area. What she was actually doing was reaching her trunk into the next enclosure which housed the zebras to get a drink of water. I told the handler to let her be because she was thirsty, and he discontinued trying to discipline her until she was satiated. Elephants drink about 50 gallons of water per day, and although Carson & Barnes has a sizeable water truck with them, the elephants did not have water available at all times, but were only given drinks at certain intervals. This elephant obviously required more.

The Carson & Barnes Circus travels an average of 60 miles per day, and by the end of September will have gone over 11,000 miles this year. Many of the animals are merely on display and don't perform; i wonder how much exercise they receive. Of particular concern was Paula, a 14 year old elephant who engaged in that constant swaying motion which seemed to denote boredom. And what of the lions and tigers? I doubt they perform for more than 30 minutes a day, spending most of their lives during the 9 month season in those cramped metal cages with bars.

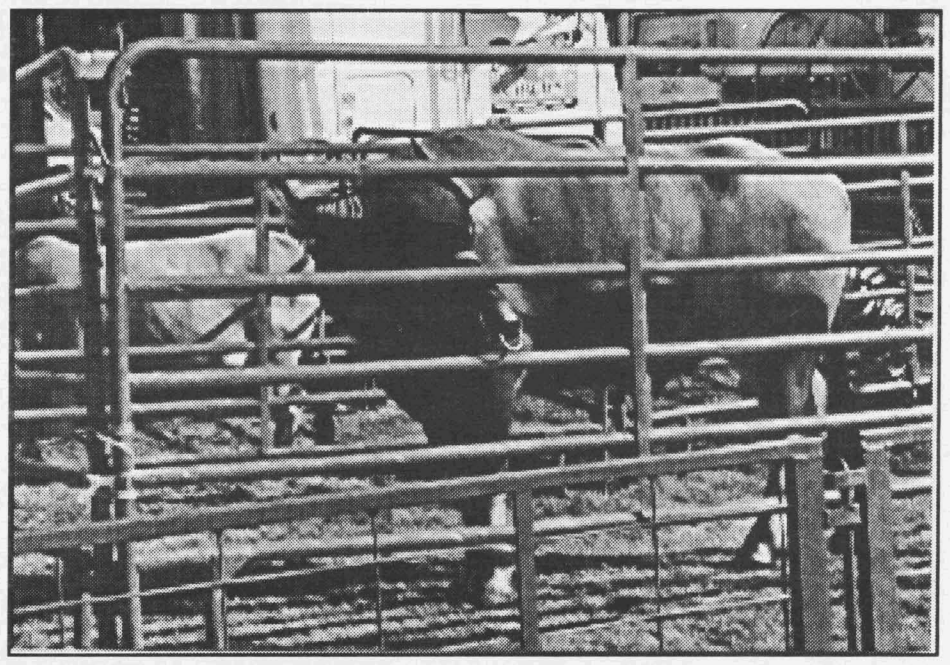
There was also a burro with a seriously swayed back who, although he was a male, looked round enough to be pregnant (see photo). And i could hardly imagine that unruly yak with the ring in his nose being taken for a walk, much less that poor pygmy hippo.

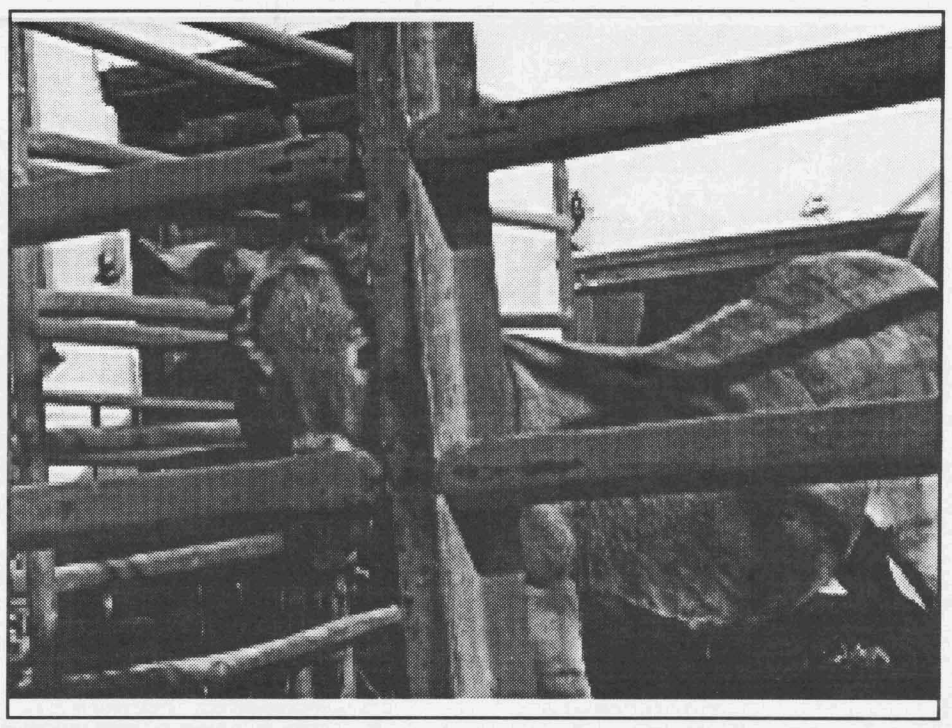
Carson & Barnes has been deluged with protestors, and has their own petition to get signatures in support of the circus (see photo). The protestors i met up with were politely asking people if they would be willing to read a pamphlet about circus animals or give their children a circus coloring book. They were hustled out of the ticket line after handing out two leaflets, and retired to the parking lot with their signs (see photo). Shortly thereafter, i was approached by the police, who wanted to know who i was. Apparently there was some confusion whether i was one of the sponsors because i had been wearing a purple and gold satin Lions Club vest (for fun!). I told them i was a reporter, and had to show my WIP press pass and byline to appease them. She told me they were concerned about protestors, and i assured her there were only four of them, and they were very pleasant.

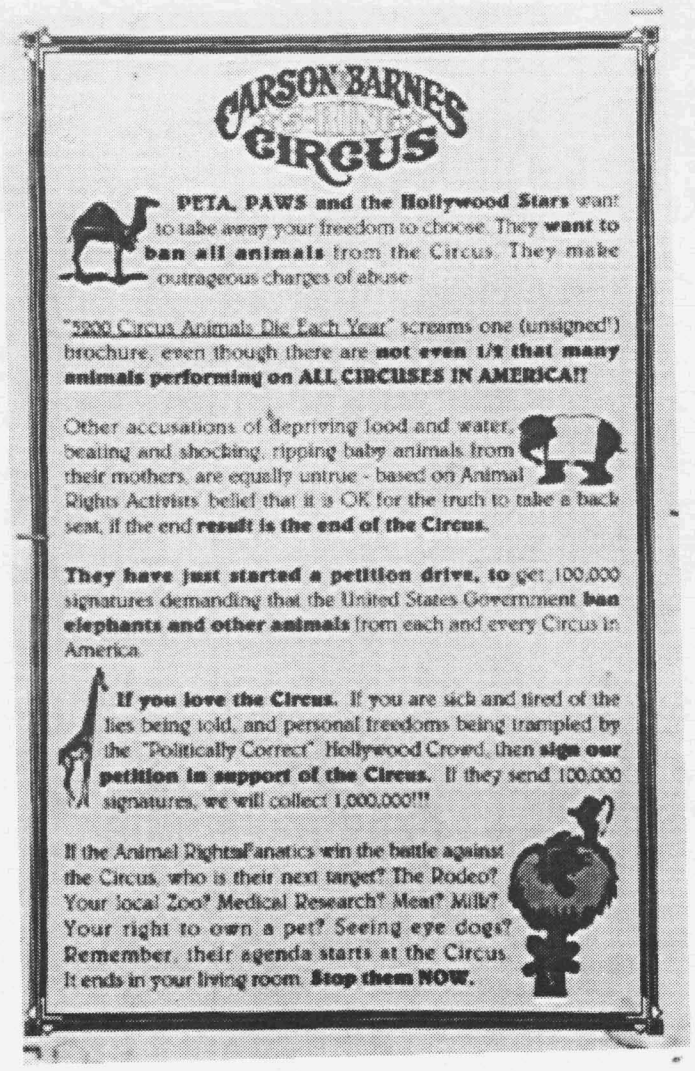
Other animals appearing with the circus included zebra hybrids called zeony (zebra-pony) and zeonkey (zebra-donkey) (see photo), pot-bellied pigs, goats, sheep, ponies, horses, llamas, and some snakes and other reptiles. They have in the recent past also included a giraffe and a rhinoceros.

The bottom line is that even if the Carson & Barnes Circus does the best possible job of caring for the animals (which is dubious when you read in its entirety the inspection exerpts from PAWS of which i used a few in this article), the constant travel and subsequent confinement of these creatures cannot begin to approach their needs for open space, fresh air and distinct habitat. The performing portion of their day lacks dignity, and teaches children false information about the behavior of elephants, lions, tigers, and all of the animals that are not domesticated that appear in a bizarre context in circuses.

Many zoos have come a long way since the days when i was a small child repulsed by the metal bars and cement. But travelling circuses like Carson & Barnes, while in some ways quaint, are relics from the past that, by their very nature, subject animals to unnatural lives of domination and imprisonment for money. In my mind, that's **not** entertainment.






CARSON BARNES
CIRCUS
PETA, PAWS and the Hollywood Stars want to take away your freedom to choose. They want to ban all animals from the Circus. They make outrageous charges of abuse.
"5000 Circus Animals Die Each Year" screams one (unsigned!) brochure, even though there are not even 1/2 that many animals performing on ALL CIRCUSES IN AMERICA!!
Other accusations of depriving food and water, beating and shocking, ripping baby animals from their mothers, are equally untrue - based on Animal Rights Activists belief that it is OK for the truth to take a back seat, if the end result is the end of the Circus.
They have just started a petition drive, to get 100,000 signatures demanding that the United States Government ban elephants and other animals from each and every Circus in America.
If you love the Circus. If you are sick and tired of the lies being told, and personal freedoms being trampled by the "Politically Correct" Hollywood Crowd, then sign our petition in support of the Circus. If they send 100,000 signatures, we will collect 1,000,000!!!
If the Animal Rights/Fanatics win the battle against the Circus, who is their next target? The Rodeo? Your local Zoo? Medical Research? Meat? Milk? Your right to own a pet? Seeing eye dogs? Remember, their agenda starts at the Circus. It ends in your living room. Stop them NOW.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

OCTOBER 1997 THURSTON COUNTY RAINBOW COALITION FREE

Circus at TESC --
That's Entertainment?!
PLEASE DON'T SUPPORT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
ANIMALS ARE NOT ALIVE FOR OUR ENTERTAINMENT!

1 TESC Circus & Election Endorsements

4 Along the Color Line Conversation On Race

5 NATO Expansion

6 Standing Up For Affirmative Action

9-11 Candidate Interviews: Tumwater's Romero; Oly's Biles & Buzzard

12 Talking w/Former Burrito Heaven Workers

14 IWW Organizes Olympia Workers

Offensive-AD

(SEND US THE ONES YOU HATE)

MEET BUSINESS ENEMY #1

Under an alias, she claimed injury in an auto accident and resulting wage loss. But an on-line search of criminal court & corrections records shows she was in jail at the time she filed the claim. Sound familiar?

She also helped drive up Oregon auto insurance rates last year by reporting her car stolen when it was unlicensed & had failed emissions tests. Insurance fraud specialists know this woman well. In Oregon alone, she helped push one insurer's losses over $1 million. Bad news for business *and* for consumers.

On-line or on-call, expose cheats, recover monies, reduce risk and save time with CIS: the first name in public records access for legitimate investigations. Add new muscle to claims examination. CIS helps you do the diligence in seconds. *Contact CIS today.*

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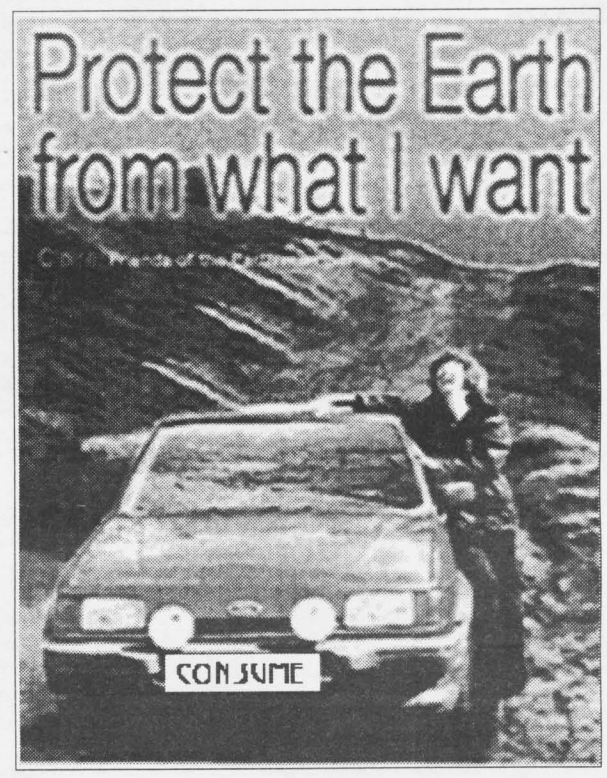

ANTI-AD

(SEND US THE ONES YOU LIKE)

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